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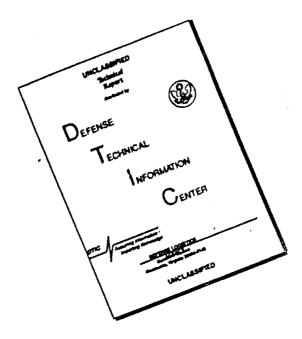
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CONFREHENSIVE REPORT ON
PREDICTIVE SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS

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September 1961

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COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON PRÈDICTIVE SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Predictive syntactic analysis is a scheme for the automatic syntactic analysis of natural language that is based on a continuous left-to-right scan of a sentence. This report supersedes previous reports on the experimental predictive syntactic analysis program for Russian. All the grammatical rules followed by the experimental program are here included. This paper is interded to serve at this time both as a report of past accomplishments and as a working paper on which to base future research.

I. COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON PREDICTIVE SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS

Murray E. Sherry

1. Introduction

Predictive syntactic analysis is a scheme for the automatic syntactic analysis of natural language that is based on a continuous left-to-right scan of a sentence. Past experience has been largely limited to the syntactic analysis of technical Russian texts, 1,2,3,4 although several attempts to analyze English texts by this method have been made. 5,6

This report supersedes previous reports on the experimental predictive syntactic analysis program for Russian. All the grammatical rules followed by the experimental program are here included. This paper is intended to serve at this time both as a report of past accomplishments and as a working paper on which to base future research. It is specifically not intended to be a concise summary of the predictive syntactic analysis scheme for the casual reader. Various brief outlines of the predictive method have been presented in earlier papers listed in the bibliography.

The experimental program is still far from complete. A number of grammatical structures, such as interrogative sentences and idiomatic constructions, have not yet been taken into account and, therefore, cannot be analyzed correctly at this time. No means of analysis for such structures will be suggested here unless their analysis seems to parallel closely that of an existing analysis technique.

Detailed operation of the experimental predictive syntactic analysis program is not mentioned here. These programming techniques and the problems

inherent in them are discussed at length by Isenberg in another section of this report.

Experience has shown that, although the individual operations performed in the predictive analysis program are not formidable conceptually, en masse they are exceedingly difficult to master. The method adopted for the presentation of the operations is to start with the simplest ones and build on this base to the more involved mechanisms used in the program. This presentation is supplemented by a concise, complete, cross-referenced set of rules for the present analysis program (Appendix A). With these rules the reader can duplicate any analysis described or illustrated here.

Explicit examples from analyzed text have been included wherever possible to summarize the vast number of details that are covered. Hopefully, these examples are sufficiently varied to preclude the necessity for the reader to study the individual analyzed texts, since the scanning of texts is an extremely laborious method for studying program output. The majority of the words from the texts occur in a few simple grammatical constructions which are repeated endlessly.

Four texts, listed below, amounting to approximately 5500 running words, have been analyzed by the latest experimental version of the program and are the basis for the examples in this report:

- Техt ООА: Владимирский, К. В., «О синхронном фильтре, « Журнал экспериментальной и теоретической физики, том 21, вып. 1, физический институт имени П. Н. Лебедева, АН СССР, 1951, 8 стр.
- Техt ООК: Гнеденко, Б. В., Курс теории вероятностей, глава 10, параграф 48, "Вводные замечания," Государственное издательство технико-теоретической литературы, Москва-Ленинград, 1950, 240-2.

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Text OUU: Чебышев, П. Л., "Прочие сочинения биографические материалы,"

Полное собрания сочинений П. Л. Чебышева, том 5, "Опыт

элементарного анализа теории вероятностей," Издательство АН СССР,

Москва, 1951, 27-8. (This text was suggested by I. Rhodes of
the National Bureau of Standards.)

Техt ООН: <u>Печатные схемы сантиметрового диапазона</u>, Сборник статей под редакцией В. И. Сушкевича, "Предисловие редактора русского перевода," Издательство иностранной литературы, Москва, 1956, 5-7.

Texts OOK (924 words) and OOH (700 words) are taken from modern technical literature. Text OUU (545 words) is a small sample from a 19th century piece of technical writing. The analysis of this text is distinctly inferior to the analysis of any of the others due largely to the different syntactic rules followed almost 100 years ago. Text OOA (3270 words) has previously been used extensively to generate syntactic rules. This text has been re-analyzed with the latest version of the program although it has not been recently used as source material to improve the experimental program. Text COA has been rejected as source material to avoid biasing the program to the writing style of any particular author.

Two other texts were also analyzed by this latest experimental version of the program; these are texts \$ (816 words) and YYY (416 words). The sentences in text \$ were specifically composed to contain particular syntactic properties of interest that rarely occur in texts. The sentences in text YYY are interesting samples culled from several texts and brought together to provide material of greater than average grammatical variety to aid in testing and developing the predictive analysis program.

Several errors, either typing mistakes or program errors made during dictionary lookup, appear on the input tape of text \$\\$. Rather than repeat the process of dictionary lookup, the input tape of text \$\\$ was directly corrected. To distinguish the altered entries, the mark (CORR.ENTRY) has been entered, replacing the English correspondent in the 10-word item. The grammatical information placed in the corrected items is identical in every respect to the information which would have been automatically inserted by the appropriate programs.

Wherever possible, samples have been chosen from texts OOK and OOH.

Texts OUU and YYY have been used as second choices. Examples not present
in those four texts were chosen from text OOA, and text \$\\$\$ was used only as
a last resort. Extra words have often been left in the examples to indicate
the context of the sentence structure being discussed.

More than one-third of the sentences in the six texts have been analyzed successfully by the experimental program. A "successful" analysis is one in which either the syntactic analysis produced by the program is grammatically correct or the error-detecting properties of the program are sufficient to indicate the correct solution. Due to the limited size of internal memory on the Univac II Computer, the computer used for the predictive syntactic analysis program, it has not been practical to provide for error-correcting routines. Thus there is no indication of error correction on the present output of the program.

Most unsuccessful sentence analyses are due to a single error.

Several problems account for a large number of the errors: missing words in the Russian-English dictionary, no grammatical information for proper

names, no analysis for certain punctuation marks, etc. Other problems more closely associated with existing rules of analysis are mentioned in appropriate parts of this report.

As time passes, the remaining problems are more and more specialized. The rules for the solutions of these problems are utilized rarely and the size of the program increases rapidly. However, so long as the new rules fit into the basic scheme of the program, they can be easily incorporated.

The work on predictive syntactic analysis is an outgrowth of studies on a syntactic analysis technique by Rhodes and the formalization of the syntax of the Eukasiewicz parenthesis-free notation by Burks, Warren, and Wright, and bears general similarities to the linguistic model of Chomsky. A theoretical model which is analogous to the predictive syntactic analysis program in several interesting aspects is due to Oettinger and the author. 11 2,12

This report is divided into nine parts, each one dependent on the preceding ones. After a comprehensive outline of the predictive syntactic analysis technique (Part 2), the simple constructions of noun phrases are discussed (Part 3). Verb phrases and other relationships of government are then taken up in Part 4. More involved relationships among the components of clauses, the subjects and predicates, are discussed in Part 5, prior to the identification of clauses and complex phrase forms in Part 6. Parts 7 and 8 are devoted, respectively, to the identification of compound structures and the respectively. The various details are summarized by a series of examples of complete sentences analyzed by the program (Part 9).

Some of the comments and examples in this report were initially suggested by co-workers of the author. Mr. Warren Plath, in particular, has freely devoted many hours to the study of the analyzed texts. He has pointed out a significant proportion of the errors in the present program and has proposed means for correcting many of these errors.

2. The Predictive Syntactic Analysis Technique

The method of predictive syntactic analysis is based on the premise that a Russian sentence can be scanned from left to right, and that at any point in this process it is possible both to determine the syntactic structure of the word under consideration on the basis of the predictions made during the analysis of the words to its left, and to predict the syntactic structures which will be encountered to the right of the current word. Any language exhibiting the properties of a <u>nested</u> language can be analyzed in one direction in the same general manner.

In English, if a sentence is interrupted by a phrase or a clause, the embedded phrase or clause will be completed before the main clause is resumed. This embedded phrase or clause is considered to be nested within the main clause. Thus the clause "who came to dinner" is nested in the sentence: "the man who came to dinner ate heartily," whereas the unnested string of words, "the man who came ate heartily to dinner" is a questionable sentence at best. Another structure, the phrase "to dinner," is nested within the subordinate clause. A level, or depth, of nesting can be assigned to every phrase and clause in a sentence. Thus "the man ate heartily" is at the first level, "who came to dinner". As the second level, and "to dinner" is at the third and deepest lever.

The concept of nesting recently has received the attention of several investigators. Alt 13 has discussed the problem of assigning numerical values to clauses and phrases within a sentence. Yngve 14 and Sager 15 have also used the nesting concept when discussing, respectively, the synthesis and analysis of English sentences. Sager uses the terminology of "depth of parenthesization" instead of "depth of nesting" since she conceives of an approach whereby a pair of parentheses is placed around every identifiable nested structure. Plath 16 has presented a method for diagramming nested structures and parenthesizing each of these structures.

The terminology for describing the predictive syntactic analysis technique has evolved parallel to the development of the technique itself. The original terminology has undergone a complete revision in addition to several minor modifications. The terminology to be described in this section is merely the latest and, hopefully, the most meaningful set of terms.

A. The Program Cycles for Predictive Syntactic Analysis

Predictions of syntactic structures are stored in a prediction pool which behaves somewhat like a pushdown store, a linear array of storage elements in which information is entered or removed from one end only, in accordance with a "last-in-first-out" principle. ll New predictions are always entered at the top of the prediction pool, and the predictions are tested starting at the top of the pool and proceeding downward. The topmost prediction in a pool need not necessarily be the next prediction to be fulfilled.

In the experimental program the predictions used are those of the syntactic roles that the words assume in a sentence. Many predictions are named for classical syntactic roles such as the subject prediction. All

these names are explicitly defined within the context of the experimental program. These definitions need not coincide with the classical grammatical definitions, but they resemble the classical definitions closely.

The present program uses 10-word* items both for input and for output (Figure 1)** to take advantage of the input-output characteristics as well as certain internal operations of Univac I and II Computers. The first English correspondent stored in the dictionary entry of a Russian word, the morphological class of the Russian word, the Russian word itself, and the text serial number appear in the first five machine words of the 10-word item. The syntactic data is contained entirely in the last five machine words of the item. The coding format of the information in the last five machine words (word 5 to word 9) for each morphological type and syntactic class of Russian word is described by Foust 17 in another section of this report. Words 5 and 8 contain morphological and syntactic information that remains invariant during the analysis of the Russian word. During the analysis the syntactic role of the word in the sentence is placed into word 9, which, before the analysis, contains the dictionary entry number of the Russian word. Various grammatical characteristics, such as case, number, gender, etc., are, when applicable, stored in words 6 and 7. When the analysis program selects the information appropriate to the particular syntactic role of the Russian word, the remainder of the information is deleted from these two machine words.

^{*} Machine words are numbered 0,1,...,9.

^{**} The figures for this section of the report are bound separately and included in a pocket attached to the back cover of the report.

The process of predictive syntactic analysis consists of two cycles, a testing cycle and a predicting cycle.

(1) The Testing Cycle. During the testing cycle the predictions are tested against the information about the arguments or grammatical characteristics of a word that are obtainable from a dictionary. Since the lexical properties of words do not always define a unique argument, a set of alternative arguments must be considered. Thus, "waters" has two alternative arguments: /noun, plural/ and /verb, 3rd person, singular, present tense/. The alternative arguments of a single 10-word item are completely described by machine words 5 to 8. If grammatical information must be stored with a prediction, it is placed in grammar words, which are referred to by the prediction.

From this point of view, the morphological homograph problem in Russian is subsumed under the heading of alternative arguments. It makes no difference with regard to the input whether a word has two or more alternative arguments such as the nominative singular and accusative singular for the Russian noun cros, or whether there are two or more homographs of a word, such as the pronoun and the noun homographs of the word tom, which are translated as "that" or "volume," respectively. Although the alternative arguments of cross are described in a single 10-word item and the alternative arguments of tom are described in two 10-word items, the program treats the alternative arguments of both words identically.

Whenever an alternative argument fulfills a prediction, an <u>intersection</u> occurs. The <u>preferred argument</u> is the alternative argument of the first intersection in a test sequence. The prediction of the first

intersection of a test sequence is <u>fulfilled</u>; likewise, a word is <u>accepted</u> by the fulfilled prediction. A fulfilled prediction is <u>wiped</u> or removed from the prediction pool.

The <u>syntactic role</u> is the grammatical role of the fulfilled prediction and is stored in word 9. The information contained in the preferred argument in words 5 to 8 and in the syntactic role in word 9 is, collectively, the grammatical unit.

In a test sequence all the alternative arguments of a word are tested against all the predictions in the pool in their respective orders, so that each prediction, in turn, is tested against the set of all alternative arguments. All intersections occurring subsequent to the first intersection are listed in hindsight for future reference, while the grammatical unit is recorded as the temporary analysis for the given word. The other alternative arguments which intersect with subsequent predictions are intersecting arguments, and the alternative roles are listed with them.

An output 10-word item and a hindsight 10-word item are almost identical in appearance; the sole difference is in the presence of two 2-digit columns located to the left of the text serial number in the output item. The first number is the chain number, an error indicator that will be discussed later; the second number states the total number of predictions in the prediction pool before 'e analysis of the 10-word item.

To indicate boundaries of different sets and subsets of predictions in the pool at a given time, several types of <u>sentinels</u> are placed in the pool. These sentinels are usually found just below the last prediction of a set. Presently, the format of sentinels coincides with the format of

predictions; however, this is a temporary expedient that will probably be abandoned in the near future.

(2) The Predicting Cycle. After the testing cycle has been completed and a grammatical unit for a Russian word has been chosen, the predicting cycle is started. The operations of this cycle update the prediction pool (1) by wiping the fulfilled prediction and other rejected predictions, (2) by modifying predictions already in the pool, and (3) by adding new predictions to the top of the pool as indicated by the grammatical unit of the analyzed word.

The rules for wiping predictions in the pool are based on the sentinels located in the prediction pool as well as on the predictions themselves. Modification of existing predictions and addition of new predictions are based on the word class of a word as well as its syntactic role. The grammatical categories such as person, case, number, etc., of a word play only indirect roles in the predicting process. This information serves to limit the words that can fulfill predictions, where the words fulfilling the predictions are restrained to agree with preceding analyzed words in one or more grammatical category.

In this manner, a noun assigned the syntactic role of subject would cause (1) the subject prediction to be wiped from the pool; (2) the predicate head prediction to be modified, so that only a predicate agreeing with the subject in person, number, and gender can be accepted; and (3) three new predictions, a compound subject, a noun complement, and a modifier, to be entered at the top of the pool. The compound subject is predicted because the syntactic role of the word is analyzed as the subject; the noun

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complement, a prediction of a genitive noun phrase, and the modifier, a prediction of a participial phrase, are predicted by every noun regardless of its syntactic role.

Due to the secondary role played by the grammatical categories, an intersection can allow a multiple choice of categories. If a subject prediction is fulfilled by a nominative pronoun that can be either singular or plural, it is not necessary to preselect either alternative. Instead, the ambiguity an be carried along. In the particular example no restriction on number need be made in the predicate head prediction. Likewise, if a noun immediately following a preposition can exist in more than one of the cases that the preposition can govern, there is no need to assume arbitrarily that any one case is the correct one.

A reference to the grammatical unit that initiated a fulfilled prediction is also included in word 9 of the accepted Russian word. The three-digit number located to the left of the syntactic role is identical to the last three digits of the text serial number of the Russian word which initiated the prediction. In this manner, when a sentence is analyzed, not only is a syntactic role assigned to every word, but a linkage to the word initiating the prediction is established. To continue with the same example, if the word following the noun subject is a genitive noun, the text number of the noun subject is attached to the syntactic role of the genitive noun, and the noun complement can then be identified as dependent on the subject.

B. Prediction Span Indicators

Not all predictions in the pool are of equal importance. Whereas, on the one hand, it would be difficult to justify the analysis of a sentence without an indication of a predicate, on the other hand, a sentence with no subordinate clause would be perfectly acceptable. To provide a relative level of importance among the predictions, a prediction span indicator (PSI) is assigned to every prediction in the pool. The PSI indicates (1) how long the prediction can remain in the pool before it must be wiped, (2) whether or not the prediction must be fulfilled for the analysis to be considered successful, (3) if the prediction is mutually exclusive with adjoining predictions (i.e., only one prediction from a set of mutually exclusive predictions can be fulfilled), and (4) whether or not the prediction should be tested at a given time.

The PSI can take on any value between 00 and 99. Any PSI with the value equal to or greater than 50 is considered <u>inactive</u> and cannot be tested. It is otherwise identical to its <u>active</u> counterpart with a PSI less than 50. Each prediction in a set of mutually exclusive predictions is indicated with a PSI of between 20 and 29 (or, inactively, between 70 and 79). The basic predictions presently used are:

- 00 the prediction must be fulfilled by the next word in sequence or not at all;
- Ol the prediction must be fulfilled during the analysis of the sentence;
- 02 the prediction can be fulfilled more than once and is not to be wiped when fulfilled;
- 03 the prediction may be fulfilled at any time but need not necessarily be fulfilled.

Only sentinels are listed with 02 PSI; all ordinary predictions belong to the other three basic types.

C. Infinity and Arbitrary Choice

In any scheme of automatic syntactic analysis a method must exist to handle words which are not predicted. This class of words can be subdivided into two categories: those that should be predicted and those that cannot be predicted.

A number of words and other forms exist that either can never be predicted or can be predicted only occasionally. Examples of such words and forms are adverbs, prepositions, and commas. Adverbs occur both to the left and to the right of the words that they modify. In a left-to-right pass, adverbs are predicted only if they occur to the right of the words they modify. An adverb preceding an adjective or a verb usually gives no clue about the following structure. Thus, there is no information to be gained by having the adverb fulfill a prediction in the pool. Likewise, it is a difficult matter at best to link a prepositional phrase to the word it modifies even if the phrase follows immediately after the word. A comma is even worse in this respect since its position in a sentence is unpredictable. However, it is true that if two commas are used to isolate some structure in a sentence, the second of the commas may often be predicted by the first.

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When a word that cannot be predicted is encountered during a testing cycle, it must nevertheless be accepted in some sense, subject to later revision. Since there is no prediction in the pool, no finite number can be assigned the unpredicted word to indicate the linkage. Rather, an "infinite number" is assigned to the unpredicted word, and in the terminology of predictive syntactic analysis, the word is "accepted by <u>infinity</u>." (The ordinary prediction is considered a <u>finite</u> prediction.)

The necessity for adopting the concept of a word accepted by infinity is an admission that predictive analysis cannot be completed on a single pass. The hoped-for result from a single pass is not necessarily a complete and comprehensive analysis, but rather a limited and accurate analysis without error, upon which the desired comprehensive analysis can be built.

Situations arise when several intersections with the alternative arguments of a word both of an infinite prediction and of a finite prediction take place in the analysis of a single word. Since the infinite prediction is a weak prediction, really a statement that the analysis scheme is incomplete but that the analysis should not indicate an error, it is desirable that the stronger finite prediction be chosen whenever possible. This is accomplished by means of an override routine, whereby the grammatical unit of the finite intersection is substituted for the grammatical unit of the infinite intersection in the event the infinite intersection occurred first. In the present program an override takes place only rarely. It occurs usually when a short-form adjective is homographic with an adverb (see Part 5A).

The infinity classification is distinct from the <u>arbitrary choice</u> classification, the only other nongrammatically oriented classification in

predictive analysis. A word is an arbitrary choice when it cannot fulfill any prediction in the pool and does not belong to a class than can occur more or less randomly. By definition, the arbitrary choice classification excludes all words that can be accepted by infinity. A word such as a noun that does not fulfill any prediction during a testing cycle and cannot be predicted by infinity is automatically assigned to arbitrary choice.

One of the requirements for the identification and analysis of a complete sentence is that every word in the sentence fulfill a prediction. Thus a completely analyzed sentence can contain words accepted by infinity, but it cannot contain any words which have been labeled "arbitrary choice." The chain number, briefly mentioned previously, serves to indicate the occurrence of an arbitrary choice. The chain number is set to zero prior to the analysis of a new sentence. Every time an arbitrary choice is found, the chain number is incremented.

D. The Program Format

Predictive syntactic analysis has been conceived as a program consisting of an executive routine that performs the various bookkeeping duties and controls two sets of subroutines. The first set, the <u>testers</u>, correspond to the set of predictions. The second set, the <u>predictors</u>, correspond to the set of preferred arguments and syntactic roles that make new predictions or modify predictions already in the pool.

Although the sentinels are considered as part of the set of predictions, and consequently as part of the set of testers in the program, it is more logical to consider them as a third distinct set of subroutines. The detailed logical description of the three sets of subroutines is given in Appendix A. The remainder of this report is devoted to a discussion of the operation and interaction of the various members of these sets. In addition to reporting on the present system, several logical errors in the system are pointed out and occasional suggestions to improve the performance of the program are included. The stress is on the improvement of the identification of the structures already being identified as opposed to the recognition of other new structures.

3. Elementary Phrase Structures

In predictive syntactic analysis the identification of the syntactic role of individual words and the identification of the phrase and clause structure within a sentence are carried out simultaneously. To explain the detailed operation of the process, it is convenient to start with the deepest nested phrase structures, which are the simplest, and to consider the other more complex structures later.

Consider now the three most elementary phrases, the noun phrase, the prepositional phrase, and the numeral phrase. Only the predictions essential to the analysis of these phrases will be mentioned here in an effort to avoid unnecessary complication. For a complete picture of the operation of the predictive analysis program, the steps should be worked out in detail using the rules of Appendix A.

A. The Basic Phrase and the End-wipe Sentinel

The most elementary phrase structure in Russian, referred to as the basic phrase, is the noun immediately preceded by none, one, or more than

one adjective, with all the words in agreement in case, number, and gender. Since predictive syntactic analysis proceeds from left to right, the syntactic role of the basic phrase is assigned to the leftmost word of the basic phrase. If the leftmost word is a noun, then the basic phrase consists of only one word; however, if it is an adjective, then the rest of the basic phrase must be identified before the program can return to the analysis of any other higher-level structure in the sentence.

The basic phrase can be assigned any of a number of syntactic roles, such as subject, object, or preposition complement, which are represented by appropriate predictions in the pool. When such a prediction is placed in the pool no indication is given of what the structure of the basic phrase will be. Therefore, both an adjective and a noun must be capable of fulfilling the prediction. For the same reason a participle, a numeral, and a pronoun must also fulfill the prediction. (Discussion of these syntactic word classes will be postponed for several pages.)

If the first word of a basic phrase is an adjective, a <u>master</u> prediction with a Ol PSI is made. Thus the analysis of the sentence can be successful only if another adjective or a noun agreeing in case, number, and gender with the original adjective follows. If the word that follows is a second adjective, a second master prediction is made, and this process continues until a noun fulfills the master prediction.

To ensure that either an error is indicated or the master prediction is forfilled before other less deeply nested structures are analyzed, an end-wipe sentinel is placed in the prediction pool immediately below the master prediction. If the end-wipe sentinel is reached during the testing

cycle before any intersection between the alternative arguments of the current word being tested and the predictions located above the end wipe has been recorded, the end wipe causes itself and all the predictions above it to be wiped from the pool.

Before wiping predictions from the pool, the end-wipe sentinel subroutine must check to determine whether any of the alternative arguments of the current word can be accepted by infinity. If so, the wiping process does not take place.

This wiping operation seems quite arbitrary; however, sound theoretical principles have suggested this approach. A model of the Russian language for predictive syntactic analysis has been discussed previously. 11,12,2 The model is based on the parenthetic and parenthesis-free notation of mathematical expressions. It has been shown that if an expression is well formed, a syntactic analysis of the expression will leave no trace in the prediction pool. That is, if the prediction pool consists of a certain set of predictions before the start of the analysis of the well-formed expression, then the prediction pool will consist of the same set of predictions after the analysis of the expression. On the assumption that the Russian language is well formed in the same sense, the same rule can be applied to the syntactic analysis of the natural language. Of course, in a Russian analysis, no explicit indication of the end of a well-formed expression exists, so that it is necessary to take the opposite stand: if the first intersection in the test of a word occurs with a prediction located below a set of predictions in the pool belonging to a deeper nested structure. the deeper nested structure is assumed to be complete. On the hypothesis

that the expression is well formed, no trace of the analysis of the expression should remain in the pool and the residue of predictions generated by the analysis of the expression should be wiped from the prediction pool. A sheck on the inaccuracy of the hypothesis is the Ol PSI prediction. If one or more are wiped from the pool in such an operation, it signifies that the analysis did not result in a well-formed expression and an error exists.

The phrase подобные антенные системы (Figure 2)* is a typical subject basic phrase. The adjective подобные fulfills the subject prediction in the pool. It also fulfills the left object prediction which is farther down in the pool. The second intersection is duly recorded on hindsight. As an adjective, подобные predicts a master that must be nominative, plural, and can have any gender. An end-wipe sentinel is placed under the master prediction. The following word, the adjective antennes, fulfills the master prediction and is accepted as the master of подобные. It too predicts a master that must be nominative, plural, and any gender. This second master prediction is fulfilled by the noun системы. The analysis program determines that the basic phrase has been completely analyzed when the following word, the verb описываются, is analyzed. The end-wipe sentinels, inserted into the prediction pool when the master predictions were made, are wiped without any indication of error.

The second basic phrase, the single word этом (Figure 3), illustrates the use of the end-wipe sentinel. When этом is analyzed, the topmost prediction in the pool is a preposition complement, a prediction for a basic

^{*} Figure 2 and all those that follow contain text material both before and after analysis and are bound separately with this report for ease of reference. Information collected in hindsight during analysis is included in these figures.

phrase governed by a preposition. Этом has two alternative arguments, one adjectival and one nominal. The first intersection is with the adjectival alternative argument, so that этом is selected as an adjective and the other intersection is noted in nindsight. The master prediction generated by the grammatical unit of этом is for a locative, singular, and masculine or neuter basic phrase. Once more, an end-wipe sentinel is placed below the master prediction. The noun pachonometre cannot fulfill the master prediction; neither can it be accepted by infinity. The end-wipe sentinel therefore wipes both itself and the master prediction from the pool. Since the master prediction has a Ol PSI, the wipe is recorded in hindsight as an indication of an error. In this particular example the error is the obvious incorrect choice of intersections, and it can be corrected by selecting the nominal alternative argument of этом as the preposition complement.

The phrase mpM etom might be considered an idiom. To reduce the large number of idiomatic expressions that must be recognized in Russian, it is convenient to consider expressions idiomatic only if their syntactic or semantic meaning cannot be determined by an ordinary analysis. Since the grammatical usage of hpM etom can be obtained from ordinary syntactic analysis techniques, the prepositional phrase does not qualify, in this sense, as a syntactic idiom.

The third example, среднюю за много периодов амплитуду (Figure 4) illustrates the need for the infinity test before the end wipe performs its role. The words of the basic phrase среднюю амплитуду are not contiguous; the adjective is modified by the prepositional phrase за много периодов. The preposition is accepted by infinity and the rest of the prepositional phrase is analyzed before the basic phrase can be identified.

From the above examples the two functions of the end-wipe sentinel are evident. The sentinel provides a mechanism for wiping predictions that can no longer be fulfilled. It also provides a latent mechanism for the quick detection of errors by wiping predictions that must be fulfilled. The second function cannot be really utilized until errors are corrected during the analysis pass.

Occasionally an author writes a basic phrase with the noun preceding the adjective and with no intervening commas. This practice was quite common in the 19th century as evinced by text OUU where this structure was encountered in almost every sentence. In modern texts this structure is very rare; only one instance was discovered among the other analyzed texts: сопротивление это должно буть... (Figure 5). Perhaps the author was trying to emphasize his argument in this sentence. Due to the extreme rarity of such structures in the modern language, no provision for handling them has been made in the analysis program to date. The error in the analysis of это is propagated when должно is not selected as the predicate (see Part 5). A second independent error is caused by the selection of ЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНО as a verb complement rather than as an adverb (see Part 4E).

B. The Noun Phrase and the Pronoun Phrase

Whereas every adjective predicts a master that must be fulfilled, every noun predicts a <u>noun complement</u> that need not be fulfilled, but if it is to be fulfilled at all, it must be fulfilled at once. The noun complement prediction with a 00 PSI can be fulfilled by a genitive noun phrase. Of course, the noun of a noun complement basic phrase also predicts a noun

complement, so that this type of structure may repeat several times. The initial basic phrase, which fulfills some prediction other than a noun complement, followed by any and all noun complement basic phrases together constitute a noun phrase. Any other deeper nested structures that interrupt the analysis of these basic phrases, such as the prepositional phrase in Figure 4, are part of the noun phrase.

A typical example of a noun phrase consisting of two basic phrases is nevather exemple cantumetroboro quanasona (Figure 6). After nevather exemple is identified as the subject basic phrase, the noun exemple predicts the noun complement. The genitive singular alternative argument of the adjective cantumetroboro fulfills the neun complement prediction and makes the subsequent prediction of a genitive singular master. The noun phrase is completely analyzed by the recognition of the noun quanasona as the master of cantumetroboro. Although this noun also makes a noun complement prediction, the next item in the sentence is a comma that cannot fulfill the prediction.

Pronouns, with the exception of relative pronouns, are not treated as separate entities in the predictive analysis program. In the testing phase of the program, a pronoun can be accepted in place of an adjective or a noun. If the pronoun is coded adjectivally, the predictions of an adjective are made; if it is coded nominally, the predictions of a noun are made. A nominal pronoun cannot be modified by preceding adjectives and it cannot be followed by a noun complement. The treatment of a nominal pronoun as a noun is presently based on the hypothesis that no harm is done in making the same predictions since the nominal pronoun should not be found preceded by modifying adjectives or followed by a noun complement, and the wrong

prediction should not be fulfilled. Unfortunately, this hypothesis is not valid and separate categories are necessary. One in the sentence one Humero he chasama (Figure 7) cannot have a noun complement under any circumstances. Humero is really the object of the negated verb (see Part 4).

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C. Adjective-noun Homography

Adjective-noun homography in Russian is not uncommon and an appropriate method for handling the ambiguity is essential since every prediction that can be fulfilled by a noun can also be fulfilled by an adjective. The pronoun этом (Figure 3) exhibited this ambiguity. The homograph многие in the basic phrase многие физические явления (Figure 8) is more illuminating. As used in the example многие is an adjective. It is used as a noun in the counterpart example многие русских авторов.

The choice of homographs, which is determined by their ordering, can be based either on the statistical frequency of expectation or on fail-safe error indications in the subsequent analysis. The latter basis is obviously preferable for the ultimate achievement of an error-free analysis, and adjective-noun homographs are appropriately ordered with the adjective always preceding the noun.

An adjective predicts a master with a Ol PSI; that is, the master must occur. To ensure that the master occurs immediately after the adjective, with certain exceptions already mentioned, an end-wipe sentinel is placed underneath it in the pool. The example of Figure 3 has indicated that the lack of a master results in a quick error indication in the form of a wiped prediction recorded in hindsight. In contrast, the noun makes only the weak

prediction of a noun complement with a 00 PSI. If no noun complement is found, the prediction is wiped and no record is kept that the prediction ever occurred. The net result is that if the nominal choice is in error, no explicit indication of the error is left.

Consider the basic phrase in Figure 8 as an example. By selecting the adjective before the noun, this phrase is analyzed correctly. But now assume that the phrase is the alternative многие русских авторов. The second word, русских, cannot fulfill the master prediction of многие since there is no agreement in case and number. The master prediction is therefore wiped by the following end-wipe sentinel. The error is detected and can be corrected since the only alternative action is to consider многие as a noun and predict a noun complement.

Now consider the counterexample where the noun is selected before the adjective. This time the alternative phrase is analyzed correctly, whereas многие физические явления is the problem. If многие is selected as a noun, a noun complement prediction is placed at the top of the pool. физические cannot fulfill the noun complement prediction, the prediction is wiped, and the analysis proceeds to test the other predictions in the pool with no indication of error. If there is another prediction located farther down in the pool that can be fulfilled by a nominative or accusative adjective, the program will assume that the syntax of the sentence is still being correctly analyzed. Only if there is no other intersection will физические be labeled arbitrary choice and will an error be indicated. Note that in selecting a noun first the error indication is not assured but is up to chance. This is a highly undesirable predicament!

D. The Prepositional Phrase

The structure of a prepositional phrase is almost identical with that of a noun phrase, the only difference being that the leading basic phrase in a prepositional phrase is preceded by a preposition. In discussing the basic phrase or noun phrase, the analysis of the first word of the phrase was not considered but was postponed temporarily. Similarly, the discussion of the intersection of the preposition will be postponed and only the analysis of the phrase is considered.

Every preposition predicts that a <u>preposition complement</u>, a basic phrase in a case governed by the preposition, must follow immediately after the preposition. The Ol PSI of the preposition complement and the end-wipe sentinel placed immediately below the prediction present a situation identical to the master prediction already discussed.

Every preposition can govern one or more cases. This information is stored in word 6 of the dictionary entry of the preposition. In the first example, the preposition при of the phrase при различных исследованиях (Figure 9) can govern only the locative case. This is represented by the two P's in word 6, one each for the singular and the plural. In this example one of the three alternative arguments for the following adjective различных intersects with the preposition complement prediction. The identification of the following locative plural поин исследованиях completes the analysis of the phrase.

Multiple intersections resulting in case and number ambiguities are represented by the examples для ее описания (Figure 10) and в любой предыдущий момент (Figure 11). In the former example three of the alternative

arguments of ee intersect with the preposition complement prediction:
/pronoun, adjectival, genitive, singular/, /pronoun, adjectival, genitive,
plural/, and /pronoun, nominal, genitive, singular/. The first two can be
selected simultaneously since the syntactic word class is the same, while
the third can be entered only in hindsight. The subsequent master prediction
can be fulfilled by a genitive singular or genitive plural noun. Here
описания is genitive singular. In the latter example case intersections of
the preposition complement are ambiguous, both the accusative singular and
locative singular alternative arguments of любой intersecting with the prediction made by в. The second adjective предыдущий agrees with only one of
the possible cases, resolving the ambiguity.

In both previous examples the ambiguity is finally resolved by a third word of the prepositional phrase. Such ambiguities are not always resolved. The analysis of the prepositional phrase B области (Figure 12) gives two syntactic possibilities, locative singular or accusative plural. No subsequent word in the phrase exists to resolve the ambiguity. Unless the reader semantically analyzes the context of B области, he cannot determine whether the author meant "in the region" or "in the regions." The resolution of such ambiguities in the predictive analysis program is dependent on the prediction of the preposition and its lineage to the word it modifies.

L. The Numeral Phrase

All the cardinal numerals and other words expressing numeric concepts are treated in a special manner because they do not follow the same rules as ordinary adjectives and nouns. In speaking of a numeral phrase, only the set of words that are treated in the special manner is considered.

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The ordinal numerals are not included in this set but are coded as ordinary adjectives. A complete list of the words that fall into the set of numerals has been given by Magassy. 18

Numerals fulfill the same predictions as ordinary nouns and adjectives. In addition, if a numeral is nominally coded, normal nominal predictions can be made. However, if a numeral is adjectivally coded, which is the usual situation, a new type of master prediction, the <u>numeral master</u>, is made since the case and number of the numeral master do not always agree with the case and number of the numeral. Numeral masters are marked with an "N" instead of the normal "M" in word 9 to distinguish them from ordinary masters.

Three types of "agreement," depending on numeral type, occur between numerals and numeral masters: (1) the case and number of the numeral master agree with the case and number of the numeral; (2) the case and number of the numeral master do not agree with the case and number of the numeral; and (3) the case and number of the numeral master do not agree with the case and number of the numeral, and, in addition, the case and number of the adjectival numeral master do not agree with the case and number of a nominal numeral master. In the first two cases, if the numeral master is an adjective, the noun that completes the phrase agrees with the adjective as in an ordinary basic phrase.

Due to the above-mentioned special properties, numerals are coded in a somewhat different manner from adjectives or nouns. ¹⁸ The case and number combinations that the numeral can govern are entered in word 8. If a numeral is of the first two types then the information in word 8 is coded

in the normal "NGACIPNGACIP" notation; if a numeral is of the third type, a special "RZV" code is used.

The numeral одной in the phrase молекул одной жидкости (Figure 13) is an example of the first type. The hindsight for most numerals is unusually large since most numerals have adjectival and nominal homographs and therefore account for a large number of intersections. The alternative arguments of одной intersect eight times with predictions in the pool; the first intersection is between the /numeral, adjectival, genitive, singular/alternative argument and the noun complement prediction made by молекул.

When a numeral is accepted as an adjective, the numeral predictor subroutine examines whether or not the numeral can have a normal agreement with the preferred argument of its numeral master. This test is accomplished in two stages. First the program checks for the "RZV" notation. If this is not found, the program looks for an intersection between the preferred argument of the numeral and the information stored in word 8. An intersection indicates that a normal numeral master should be predicted and the numeral is of the first type. No intersection would indicate the second type. In the illustrated example since the information in word 6 is identical to the information in word 8, the numeral has to be of the first type. The numeral is accepted as a genitive singular noun complement and жидкости is then accepted as the genitive singular master of the noun complement.

A second example of a numeral of the first type is illustrated by the numeral ABYX in the phrase B ABYX CTATLAX COOPHUKA (Figure 14). Here are four multiple intersections between adjectival alternative arguments of ABYX and the preposition complement prediction of B. All four intersections are recorded and checked against the agreement code in word 8.

Only two intersections, accusative plural and locative plural, result from this test, so that the ensuing numeral master can be fulfilled only by an accusative or locative plural numeral master. The following noun crarssx turns out to be locative plural and the numeral master prediction is fulfilled.

When the numeral predictor subroutine examines an analyzed numeral and no intersection exists between the preferred argument of the analyzed numeral and the agreement code from the dictionary entry in word 8, a numeral master is predicted with whatever case and number combinations that are listed in the agreement code. The information in the preferred argument of the analyzed numeral is completely disregarded. If there is no intersection whatsoever with the preferred argument and the agreement code, then the numeral is of the second type. The numeral NATE in the phrase NATE octpoyment matematics (Figure 15)* illustrates this type. NATE is accepted as the subject, either singular or plural, of the sentence. The agreement code states that only a genitive plural master can follow the numeral. This genitive plural numeral master prediction is then fulfilled by the adjective остроуменых.

The numeral phrase is still incomplete since a noun is needed to terminate the phrase. The adjective octpoyment predicts a second numeral master agreeing in case and number. Although the gender is not tested, it should agree also. This test is analogous to the ordinary basic phrase containing more than one adjective, where each adjective predicts a new

^{*} The verb пришли in Figure 15 and the verb пришел in Figure 20 are listed in the dictionary at this time only in the reflexive form.

master until finally a noun is analyzed. In this example the phrase is completely analyzed after the noun математиков is accepted as the second numeral master of the subject.

The numerals of the third type differ from the other types in that their numeral masters do not obey the simple rules of agreement. Whereas nominal numeral masters of the third type of numeral always appear in the genitive singular, adjectival numeral masters are either nominative plural or genitive plural. This unusual type of agreement is indicated by the coding "OROOOOZVOOOO" in word 8 of the dictionary item. The single numeral master prediction made by such numerals is organized to accept either a genitive singular noun or a nominative plural or genitive plural adjective. If a noun fulfills the prediction, then the numeral phrase is completely analyzed. However, if an adjective fulfills the prediction, the adjective generates a new numeral master prediction that will accept either the genitive singular noun or another adjective in the same case and number as the adjective making the prediction.

Three phrases illustrate the various combinations that are analyzed by the predictive analysis program. The noun жидкости is analyzed as the genitive singular numeral master following the numeral in the phrase две жидкости (Figure 16). The syntactic analyses of a genitive singular noun numeral master following a nominative plural adjective numeral master and a genitive plural adjective numeral master are illustrated by the phrases четыре черные книги (Figure 17) and четыре черных книги (Figure 18), respectively.

F. Numeral Chaining

Another aspect of the numeral phrase poses special problems for automatic syntactic analysis. When a number greater than twenty is written out, all the numerals but the last in the sequence are written in the nominative case, regardless of the syntactic usage of the set of words. Only the last word of the sequence is inflected in the normal manner. In the phrase при сто сорок двух авторах, сто and сорок are written in the nominative case while двух is in the expected locative case.

The chain numeral prediction has been adopted to handle this problem. As the following examples indicate, the present rules for the chain numeral are not completely effective. Every numeral predicts a numeral master and a chain numeral mutually exclusively (with a PSI between 20 and 29). A chain numeral prediction can be fulfilled by any numeral that agrees with the chain numeral making the prediction in case, number, and gender. A chain numeral can also be accepted by infinity although, in this case, the numeral must have a nominative alternative argument. A chain numeral is assigned a 23 PSI and the numeral master is assigned a 21 PSI. Thus if neither of the mutually exclusive predictions is fulfilled, the single prediction with the 21 PSI is recorded on hindsight when the set of predictions is wiped. The recording of a single prediction is sufficient to indicate the error. If one of the predictions with a 23 PSI is fulfilled, then the prediction with a 21 PSI is wiped, unrecorded on hindsight.

A chain numeral can occur in one of two ways: the chain numeral is adjoined to a second cardinal numeral or the chain numeral is adjoined to an ordinal, a word that is considered an ordinary adjective rather than a numeral.

The analysis of a chain numeral adjoined to other cardinal numerals has been completed without error in all the instances in the analyzed texts. For example, двести in the phrase двести тридцать два человека (Figure 19)* fulfills the subject prediction and then predicts mutually exclusively a nominative chain numeral and a genitive plural numeral master. Тридцать fulfills the chain numeral prediction and itself makes the same two predictions. Два fulfills the chain numeral prediction made by тридцать and, in turn, makes another chain numeral prediction and an "RZV" numeral master prediction. The latter prediction is fulfilled by the genitive singular noun человека. Such a numeral phrase is indistinguishable from an ordinary numeral phrase since the same "N" mark, which indicates numeral masters, erroneously indicates a chain numeral.

A correct analysis cannot be reached if a chain numeral phrase terminates in an ordinal numeral as in CTO COPOK BTOPON YENOBEK (Figure 20). The ordinal would have to be accepted as a chain numeral for the analysis to succeed. However, ordinals are classified as ordinary adjectives and thus cannot fulfill the chain numeral prediction. This raises the question of whether ordinal numerals should not be considered as numerals that belong to regular inflected adjectival classes. The governmental properties of ordinal numerals are different from ordinary adjectives, as illustrated in Figure 20.

^{*} A "bug" in the dictionary lookup program does not recognize any form of человек except the canonical form.

4. Government and Objects

The two syntactic relationships "agreement" and "government" can be distinguished with reference to the question of matching. If the grammatical characteristics (case, number, and gender) of an adjective and noun match, the relationship is agreement. Otherwise, the relationship is considered government. Further, the two concepts can be distinguished since wherever agreement is mentioned, either case and number or case, number, and gender are tested; wherever government is mentioned, case alone is tested. This latter division seems more definitive and is used here. Thus the numeral master agrees with the numeral and the numeral does not govern the numeral master. The number of the numeral master is specified, even though it may be plural for an adjectival numeral master and singular for a nominal numeral master.

The phrase structures identified by agreement have been considered in Part 3 and the structures identified by government are discussed in this part. The prediction that is usually generated to fulfill a government relationship is the <u>object</u>, although several others exist. Among these, the preposition complement and the noun complement have already been mentioned (Part 3).

A. The Verb Phrase

The third simple deeply nested phrase structure recognized by the predictive syntactic analysis program is the verb phrase. It is somewhat more complex than the noun phrase or prepositional phrase since it may include one or both of the other two types. Both noun phrases and

prepositional phrases have a similar structure, adjectives and a noun following an initial adjective or preposition, respectively. A verb phrase consists of a verb that may be followed by a prepositional phrase, one or more objects (noun phrases), a verb master (an infinitive verb), or any combination of the three. The verb phrase may also consist of a verb followed by a clause as the object, but this structure is not identified in the present version of the program. In all three deeply nested phrase structures other words such as adverbs that modify individual words in the phrase are also found (see Figure 22).

The verb master is predicted by every verb just as a noun complement is predicted by every noun. The object and preposition object are predicted only if information is present in the dictionary item of the verb to indicate that they are expected to occur. Examples of each of the three types of verb phrases are given in the two phrases сводится к изготовлению (Figure 21) and требуют для своего изучения умения вычислать вероятности (Figure 22).

A preposition object prediction of the preposition κ governing the dative case is made by the verb cboquics. The "D9" mark in word 6 is the indicator of this prediction. A verb master and an instrumental agent prediction (Part 4C) are placed underneath the preposition object prediction in the pool. The instrumental agent is predicted because the verb is reflexive. The preposition κ fulfills the preposition object prediction.

In the second example (Figure 22), the verb TPeGyMT predicts a preposition object (F4), a genitive object (P5), and a verb master. The preposition object predicted by TPeGyMT is of governing the genitive case. The preposition ANS which follows TPeGyMT cannot fulfill the preposition

object prediction and, instead, is accepted by infinity. The entire prepositional phrase для своего изучения умения is then analyzed. The infinitive verb вычислать then fulfills the verb master prediction of требуют and, in turn, predicts an accusative object (P7).

The present program does not make the object prediction of a verb mutually exclusive with the verb master prediction. Thus an object prediction remains in the pool if the verb master is fulfilled. In this example the noun вероятности fulfills both the accurative object prediction of вычислять and the genitive object prediction of требуют. The correct analysis is made because the accusative object was predicted after the genitive object and therefore is higher up in the prediction pool.

The prepositional phrase для своего изучения умения is an example of an unpredicted structure that modifies a word in a verb phrase and that is part of the verb phrase itself.

The preposition object prediction can serve another purpose in addition to linking the prepositional phrase to a verb or participle. Since the preposition object prediction states not only the preposition predicted but also the case governed by the preposition, the preposition complement prediction of the preposition is less ambiguous. In the example CTARKUBAETCS CARYINGM (Figure 23) the preposition complement predicted by c is limited by the "J1" code in the 10-word item of the preceding verb only to an instrumental basic phrase although usually the prediction can be fulfilled by an instrumental, genitive, or accusative basic phrase. So far, no example has been found where this process resolved an actual ambiguity.

The preposition object and object predictions are made based on grammatical information in <u>Die Russischen Verben</u> which was coded in the

dictionary entries. Both a first government and a second government are listed in the source book although this distinction has been kept only with the object codes, a "P" code for the first government and an "L" code for the second government. At the time the coding was transcribed, no syntactic analysis program existed with which to verify the accuracy and the completeness of the coding. A comprehensive verification still has not been made, although it was considered by Plath some time ago. On the single overriding problem in the coding is with the government of an accusative object. Sometimes, when a verb is obviously transitive, the accusative government is not mentioned in the reference book used. Thus the absence of a government code in word 6 can indicate either that the verb cannot govern an object or that the verb is an ordinary transitive verb. For an automatic syntactic analysis technique, this distinction must be made explicitly.

The preposition object coding is not adequate at this time. The preposition object prediction was recently added to the analysis program on a limited scale. The prediction with a 00 PSI is made only by verbs. Thus, unless the preposition immediately follows the verb, the prediction is lost. In this limited manner only 12 of 614 prepositions in the analyzed texts were selected as preposition objects. A study of the texts has indicated that a total of 33 of the prepositions could be selected if the PSI were changed from 00 to 03 and participles also predicted preposition objects. This still seems to be too small a number and suggests that the coding information taken from Die Russischen Verben is insufficient for present purposes.

The two-character alphanumeric coding format for verbal government has been proven inefficient. It is neither suitable for automatic interpretation by a computer program nor sufficiently mnemonic to assist the coder or reader of program output material. The latter criticism is levied particularly at the preposition object codes.

Not all the government object predictions are made in the current predictive analysis program. Several analyses with missing object predictions as in служащие опорой всем знаниям (Figure 24), were found. In this example the "L8" in word 8 of the dictionary entry of служащие is not identified and an instrumental object prediction that would be fulfilled by опорой is not made.

The relative merits of testing an adjective before or after a noun when an adjective-noun homograph appears have been mentioned previously (Part 3C). The same problem appears in testing verb-noun and verb-adjective homographs against a given prediction. In the verb-noun case the verb alternative argument should be tested before the noun alternative argument since a verb makes predictions with Ol PSI whereas a noun does not. The verb-adjective homograph is typified by bcrpequem (Figure 25) where a rare and dubious short-form adjective forms a homograph with a normal finite verb form. Here too the verb alternative argument should be tested first, but on the grounds that the other possibility is so rare if existent at all as to be negligible. This example actually provides a third homographic form since bcrpequem can also be used participially.

B. Other Object Predictors

A participle is a form derived from a verb and carries with it the government characteristics of the verb. The preposition object, verb master, and object predictions that are made by verbs can also be made by participles. The coding information that was entered into the dictionary items of the verbs was also entered into the participle items. At this time the coding is not completely utilized and a preposition object is not predicted by participles. Studies indicate that with the present coding only 12 of the 614 prepositions would fulfill this prediction even if expanded to a 03 PSI. The participle followed by an object and followed by a verb master are illustrated by определяющих искомое (Figure 26) and розволяющие выделить (Figure 27), respectively.

An unnecessary programming difficulty has been caused by the government coding. In a participial 10-word item this coding is not located in the same place as the equivalent coding in a verbal 10-word item. The reason is historical, since participles were assigned to the adjectival morphological class and so had different information allocated to the spaces assigned to verbal government coding. In the future this should be taken into account. The verb and adjective morphological formats should be correlated and uniform government coding should be given verbs and participles.

Just as verbs and participles commonly govern objects and verb masters, so certain normal adjectives and nouns govern objects and verb masters. (A new name for a verb infinitive governed by a noun, adjective, or adverb is needed.) The nouns that behave in this manner usually have

originated from verbal forms. Such a noun is полытка in the phrase полытка осуществить мисль (Figure 28). The "P9" code indicating verb master government is in word 8.

The phrase of Figure 2, подобные антенные системы, contained an adjective, подобные, that was marked to predict a dative object ("P2"). If the object had occurred, it would have had to precede the next word of the basic phrase interrupting the analysis of the basic phrase. Such a dative is illustrated in назвать выделенный нами класс (Figure 29). In this phrase the participle выделенный is used adjectivally as an object and predicts an agent (see Part 4C) prior to predicting a master. The pronoun нами fulfills the agent prediction before the noun класс fulfills the adjectival master prediction.

The objects of an adjective or of a participle used adjectivally must precede the master. Therefore, whenever an adjective or participle used adjectivally predicts objects, the predictions are placed at the top of the pool. An end-wipe sentinel follows. Only then are the master prediction and a second end-wipe sentinel placed in the pool. In this manner the object predictions are fulfilled before the master prediction in the event of several intersections, and if the object predictions are not fulfilled the end wipe ensures that no trace of the predictions remains in the pool. Once the master is fulfilled, the objects of the adjective cannot occur again.

The object-master ordering in the prediction pool is worthy of further consideration. Although, on the one hand, the object must be placed first since it must be fulfilled first, on the other hand, if the alternative

arguments of a word fulfill both an object and the master prediction, the correct intersection is almost always the master. Yet, by this order in the pool, the object is identified and the master placed in hindsight. Two such intersections occur with the alternative arguments of области and the dative object prediction, and the locative, singular, and feminine master prediction of заданной in the phrase в заданной области пространства (Figure 30)*. For such an occurrence, an override procedure has been established whereby the master intersection is chosen. Although this results in a correct analysis as the example illustrates, it is an ad-hoc procedure in the predictive analysis program. No harm results if the object intersection is chosen because the master prediction has a Ol PSI, and a wiped Ol PSI prediction is a clear error indication. Any procedure that is essential to the syntactic analysis of Russian will be added to the program. However, in an effort to provide a simple and elegant analysis technique, nonessential procedures such as the master-object override should be omitted.

C. Agents

The <u>agent</u> prediction, made concurrently with object predictions, may be fulfilled only by a basic phrase in the instrumental case. An agent noun phrase indicates the means or agent by which the action expressed by a verb, participle, or verbal noun is accomplished.

^{*} A "bug" in the experimental program appears in this and several other following illustrations. Some agent predictions are erroneously being predicted with Ol PSI. Thus, if the prediction is wiped, a record appears on hindsight. All agent predictions should be made with O3 PSI.

Coding to distinguish agent government from object government does not exist in the dictionary items, so it is necessary to interpret certain instrumental object codes as agent codes. A general set of rules has been adopted to detect potential agent predictions fairly accurately. Verbs that are reflexive and would normally (i.e., when nonreflexive) take an accusative object, participles which are passive or reflexive and would normally take an accusative object, and verbal nouns (which belong to morphological class N10) which are marked to take an instrumental object are all marked by a program* just prior to the syntactic analysis program so that an agent can then be predicted. An "R4" is placed in the appropriate place in the 10-word item as an identifying mark.

Three examples serve to indicate the three situations when agents are expected to occur. Облегчается снижением (Figure 31) is an example of an agent of a verb. The following two phrases, заполненных диэлектриком (Figure 32) and заполнение волновода диэлектриком (Figure 33), are examples of an agent governed by a participle and governed by a verbal noun, respectively.

Although the analysis of agents usually works quite well, errors appear on rare occasions. One error is represented by становится практически однородной (Figure 34), where an agent is predicted because the present program does not distinguish the copulative verbs like становится which take an instrumental object but not an agent. The only exception is the copulative verb буть (see Part 4D), the forms of which are distinctly marked and are recognized by the program. Another error which appears in the phrase

^{*} This program is described in detail by Isenberg. 7

называемого командой (Figure 35) is due to a legitimate double intersection. The participle называемого takes both an instrumental object and an agent as indicated by the "P4" and "R4" in word 8. The object and the agent of such participles can often be distinguished because the agent would be expected to be animate. The present tests do not provide for such sopnisticated details.

In passive constructions an agent represents the logical subject of the action, and in such cases would appear as the formal subject if the construction were transformed into an active one. However, it is also possible to have agents (of means) in active constructions such as in OH PEXET XJEÓ HOXOM. The relation of verb to agent and verb to object are quite different with appropriate differences in translation.

D. The Verb Byth

The various forms of the verb буть have been assigned to a unique class to facilitate the identification of verb phrases containing a form of буть. Every form of буть predicts a verb master as does any other verb.

In addition, буть can govern a verb complement, namely a short-form adjective, and either a nominative or instrumental object. The three predictions of a verb master, object, and verb complement are made mutually exclusively and the object prediction has a 21 PSI. Examples of each type of verb phrase containing a form of буть are provided by будет находиться (Figure 36), было положено (Figure 37), есть два доклада (Figure 38), and буть студентом (Figure 39). Находиться is the verb master, положено is the verb complement, два доклада is the nominative object basic phrase, and студентом is the instrumental object.

In Russian, as in English with the verb "to be," буть can be followed by a predicate adjective, that is, an ordinary long-form adjective not followed by a noun. This occurrence is not taken into account at this time and the master prediction made by such an adjective is marked in hindsight when it is wiped, as in the phrase может буть очень плохим (Figure 40). If an adjective fulfills an object prediction that was generated by a form of буть, the master prediction made by the adjective should be given a 03 PSI.

E. Adverbs and Negated Verbs

Adverbial forms are very difficult to predict since there are no grammatical characteristics such as person, number, and gender that can be used to help in the analysis. Also, an adverb usually precedes the word modified and, of course, presents a situation that is difficult to handle in the left-to-right predictive syntactic analysis program. Because of these problems adverbs are currently accepted by infinity whenever they occur.

Adverbial forms are often homographic with conjunctions, prepositions, and short-form adjectives. Since short-form adjectives can be accepted only by a finite prediction, they will always take precedence over the infinite adverb intersection by means of the override. Prepositions, however, are usually accepted by infinity and thus with adverb-preposition homographs there is a problem of choosing which intersection to make first since both intersections occur with the same prediction. The same argument is used here as with the adjective-noun homograph and the noun-verb homograph; the preposition intersection should always precede the adverb intersection. The preposition makes a preposition complement prediction with a Ol PSI, whereas the adverb makes no such strong prediction, and usually makes no

prediction at all. Conjunctions are also accepted by infinity, and since they activate several predictions with Ol PSI (see Fart 6), they should be accepted before adverbs.

The difficulties involved in a preposition-adverb homograph are made clear in the phrase около двадцати научно-исследовательских организаций (Figure 41). In this phrase a seemingly correct syntactic analysis can be reached with either interpretation of около. The possible analysis of a preposition complement following около suggests that the preposition homograph should be selected. Of the instances of such homography observed in the analyzed texts, the correct choice has almost invariably been the preposition homograph.

With the adverb syntactic role relegated to the least desirable one, the analysis technique is subject to error whenever the adverbial homograph is indeed the correct one to be selected. The sentence ФОРМАЛЬНО, ЕСЛИ ЗАДАВАТЬСЯ...ТОЧНО ТАК ЖЕ ПРОТЕКАЮТ ... (Figure 42) contains two such errors. The first word ФОРМАЛЬНО is assigned the role of predicate head rather than the role of an adverb. This error is difficult to detect because such a predicate head often does not have an explicit subject (see Part 5). A second similar error occurs with точно which is selected as a conjunction rather than an adverb. The verb протекают, which fulfills the predicate head prediction of the supposed subordinate clause introduced by точно, actually should fulfill the main clause predicate head prediction previously fulfilled by ФОРМАЛЬНО.

Predictions are currently made by adverbs fulfilling several familiar roles: a negative (we and www, although the latter is not recognized as a

negative at this time), a comparative, and a subset of the latter, a comparative used as a predicate. The adverb as a comparative predicate is mentioned in Part 5 and as an ordinary comparative in Part 8.

If a verb normally governing an accusative object is negated by an immediately preceding negative adverb, the verb can govern either a genitive object or an accusative object, although not both together. Since the negative adverb occurs before the verb and the object occurs after the verb, it is necessary to transmit the information from negative adverb to verb to object.

A negative adverb is accepted by infinity as any other adverb. It makes a special <u>negative</u> prediction that can be fulfilled by a verb, participle, or negated adverb, which is just another adverb following He.

If the negative prediction is fulfilled by a verb or participle, a distinctive mark, an "N" in character position 10 of word 8, is entered into the 10-word item of the verb or participle. The testing process then continues but the intersection with the negative prediction is <u>not recorded</u>. Thus the verb or participle can fulfill its normal prediction. When the object predictions of the accepted verb or participle are made, the "N" is tested for, and if present, the genitive object prediction is made.

The process is best described by considering an example such as the pair of sentences: математик не хотел видеть ответы (Figure 44) and математик не хотел видеть ответов (Figure 45). Математик is identified as the subject of the sentence, after which не is accepted by infinity as a

^{*} In typing these two sentences in text \$, видеть was misspelled видет, resulting in an incorrect dictionary output.

negative adverb. A negative prediction is placed at the top of the new prediction pool. This prediction is fulfilled by the following word, the verb xorem. The negative subroutine places an "N" in word 8 of the 10-word item of xorem but does not register a success. Instead, the analysis proceeds if there had been no intersection. Xorem finally fulfills the predicate head prediction and is marked as the predicate of the sentence. From the grammatical unit of xorem, a genitive object ("P5" in word 5), an end-wipe sentinel and a verb master marked with an "N" in the grammar word are predicted. The "N" is placed in the grammar word if an "N" exists in character position 10 of word 8.

The following word, видеть, is an infinitive verb that fulfills the verb master prediction after the object prediction has been wiped. Видеть normally predicts an accusative object ("P3"). A genitive or accusative object prediction is made instead when the "N" in the grammar word is tested. In the former example the accusative or accusative object prediction.

The accusative-genitive ambiguity is illustrated by the sentence она не хотела читать книги (Figure 45). The reader does not know whether "she did not want to read the book" or whether "she did not want to read books" unless the context of the sentence is known. The wiped genitive object prediction in this illustration is due to the "P5" coding in the 10-word item of хотела. The same error occurred in the example in Figure 22.

If a negative prediction is fulfilled by a second adverb following re, the prediction pool is updated in the normal manner and the indicator that a negative adverb had occurred is lost. This is desirable since in

the structure: He + adverb + verb + object, the object cannot occur in the genitive case unless the verb normally can govern a genitive object.

The genitive object prediction usually caused by the presence of a negative adverb preceding a verb together with the noun complement prediction often cause multiple intersections that are difficult to resolve. A classical example is indicated by the sentence читатель не найдет в сборнике систематического изложения теории и техники полосковых линий (Figure 46). After the predicate найдет is identified, an accusative or genitive object prediction is placed at the top of the pool. The locative prepositional phrase в сборнике is then analyzed. The noun сборнике leaves a noun complement prediction at the top of the new pool, above the genitive object prediction. Obviously, any genitive adjective or noun can fulfill both predictions and a semantic resolution of the problem is required. In the sentence in the example the situation is compounded since there are three places in the sentence where the ambiguity exists. Either систематического, теории, техники, or полосковых could be, syntactically, the object of найдет. Without a semantic analysis, all possible translations would have to be given. The resolution is obvious only to a trained human reader, the adjective cистематического in this context acting as the object of не найдет.

The prediction pool is not normally updated after an adverb is identified. Since the predictions for the word following the adverb are the same as the predictions when the adverb was identified, the entire predicting cycle of the program is skipped. However, since a negative adverb makes predictions which have to be placed at the top of the pool, the predicting cycle is not skipped after a He and the pool is updated in the normal manner.

It was only lately noted that, with the exception of the added negative prediction, the other predictions still should not be altered. The particular problems ensuing from this difficulty are illustrated in the sections on participial phrases (Part 6) and on compound structures (Part 7). The same argument is valid for any other type of adverbial form from which predictions are made.

5. The Components of a Clause: Subject and Predicate

Only several simple operations in the predictive syntactic analysis program have been used to analyze the structures described in the last two sections. In all cases predictions have been made and wiped but never modified after they had been entered in the pool. The modification of predictions is the main additional tool utilized to analyze the main components of a clause, the subject and the predicate.

as Russian. For the analysis of any given clause, no a priori indication specifies whether the subject or predicate will come first. Further, the object, which is usually considered part of the predicate, may precede the predicate head, the first word of a verb phrase or short-form adjective phrase. To increase the effectiveness of the predicate, and object of a clause on a single pass regardless of the order in which they occur.

One or more of these three elements might not occur in a given clause or might be implicit due to the construction of the clause. Clauses with missing components will be considered after a discussion of the analysis of clauses containing all the components.

A. Clauses with an Explicit Subject, Predicate Head, and Object

Of the six possible orderings of the subject, predicate head, and object, four have been found among the sentences of the six analyzed texts. They are:

- (1) subject predicate head object;
- (2) predicate head object subject;
- (3) object subject predicate head;
- (4) object predicate head subject.

A close look at various examples has shown that the more alternative arguments in the subjects and objects of clauses, the more likely the clause components are ordered more "normally." In a short sentence with no subject-object ambiguity, all six orderings are possible: я вижу вас, я вас вижу, вижу я вас, вижу вас я, вас я вижу, and вас вижу я.

If the object of the clause occurs after the verb predicate head, the object can be identified by the ordinary object prediction generated by the coding in the 10-word item of the verb. However, if the object precedes the predicate head, a prediction must be inserted into the pool to identify the object. To distinguish the object prediction artificially inserted into the pool from the object prediction made by a verb, the former has been called a <u>left object</u>, referring to the position of the object to the left of the predicate head in a sentence. This prediction can be fulfilled by an instrumental or accusative basic phrase. For programming convenience, two left object predictions are put into the pool, one for each case. The order of the four predictions in the pool is:

- (1) subject;
- (2) left object (instrumental);
- (3) left object (accusative);
- (4) predicate head.

If the predicate head prediction is fulfilled before the left object predictions, the latter are wiped from the pool and are replaced by any object predictions made by the verb which has fulfilled the predicate head prediction. Only one "object" label is used by the program and the object of a clause is indistinguishable from any other type of object, such as, for example, the object of a verb infinitive subject. A set of names for distinguishing different types of object should be instituted.

Most clauses have the subject - predicate head - object order and are typified by the clause Median Haxogum become upocto bedrathue (Figure 47). In this example the nominal pronoun Media selected as the subject since it is unambiguously nominative plural. With the identification of the subject, a number of constraints can be put on the predicate head which must agree with the subject in person, number, and gender. The grammar words of the predicate head prediction are modified so that only a first person, plural, and masculine or feminine predicate head can fulfill the prediction. The left object prediction cannot be altered since no new information regarding objects can be obtained from a subject.

The second word, the verb находим, is an indicative verb that fulfills the predicate head prediction with the limitations on person, number, and gender. The verb intersects with the predicate head prediction and is accepted as the predicate of the clause. The two left object predictions are now wiped from the pool and the verb makes an accusative object

prediction based on the "P3" in word 5 of the 10-word item. Весьма is an adverb and is accepted by infinity without modifying the prediction pool.

Просто is a short-form adjective that can be used predicatively or adverbially. The predicate head prediction is no longer in the pool, and просто сап be accepted only as a second adverb. The following noun, выражение, is then accepted as the object of the transitive verb находим.

The next clause, практическое осуществление полосковых узлов отличается большой простотой (Figure 48), illustrates a similar order with an instrumental rather than an accusative object. Note that the subject noun phrase consists of four words, практическое осуществление полосковых узлов, but only the first word, the adjective практическое which fulfills the subject prediction, is responsible for the modifications in the predicate head prediction. After практическое is analyzed the predicate head is modified so that only a third person, singular, and neuter predicate can fulfill the prediction.

The intersection between the alternative arguments of практическое and the subject prediction is not unique since the adjective can also introduce an accusative basic phrase which could be a left object. This second intersection is stored in hindsight. Such multiple intersections with the left object prediction tend to be very common and often clutter the hindsight. There is, however, really no alternative as occasional errors occur and this is the only means of recognizing them.

· The two clauses just described indicate the necessity of initially predicting both an accusative and an instrumental left object. Before the verb is recognized, no guess can be made of which type might occur. There

are several verbs which govern genitive or dative objects in addition to or instead of accusative or instrumental objects. A procedure for the identification of dative objects exists (see Part 5C), so that only the genitive object preceding the verb will result in an error. The only example found of such an error in the analyzed texts is the sentence она ничего не сказала, which was illustrated in Figure 7.

A rare verb infinitive subject is illustrated in the next clause дать возможность...есть большой шаг... (Figure 49). The infinitive subject limits the predicate head prediction to a third person, singular, and neuter predicate. There are two errors in the analysis of the part of the clause between the subject and the predicate head. Анализом is recognized as the agent of заключения, whereas it is actually used as the agent of проверить, an active construction. The program also cannot recognize the postpositional adjectives строгим and простым. The lack of unique object symbols is apparent in this clause where both возможность and большой are called objects although the former is not the object of the clause.

A large number of clauses have the object - predicate head - subject order, as in предметом настоящего сообщения является анализ (Figure 50). The identification of the noun предметом as the left object provides for the modification of the predicate head prediction, so that only a predicate that can govern an instrumental object can be accepted. With two mutually exclusive left object predictions in the pool, the intersection with one wipes both from the pool. After the noun complement basic phrase is analyzed, the verb является is tested, providing an example of a copulative verb that is not recognized as such and in which an "R4" agent prediction is

automatically inserted. However, since in both cases an instrumental basic phrase fulfills the prediction and such an instrumental basic phrase has been identified, the verb is accepted as the predicate head. With SBASETCS as the predicate head, only a singular subject can fulfill the subject prediction. The noun anamas fits the description and is accepted.

Two separate left object predictions, one for the instrumental and one for the accusative, are not necessary. Just as multiple intersections can occur with object and preposition complement predictions, a combined instrumental-accusative left object can be used also.

Another interesting order is shown in the clause gaet other ctatuctureckas teorus guardyshum (Figure 51) where both the subject and the object follow the predicate. Since the predicate head prediction is fulfilled before either the subject or left object predictions, the left object predictions are wiped, the subject prediction is modified so that only a third person, singular subject can be accepted, and a new accusative object prediction is entered into the pool. The noun other that follows the verb gaet intersects with both the accusative object prediction and the modified subject prediction. The first intersection is with the new object prediction, so that "object" is chosen as the syntactic role of other. The following basic phrase, ctatuctureckas teophs, is unambiguously nominative and can fulfill only the subject prediction, and in the process justifies the selection of other as the object.

One other example completes the description of the four orderings found in the analyzed texts: суммарную ширину...мы будем называть шириной полосы (Figure 52). The analysis of this clause contains several errors. The particular combination of errors makes it seem that the analysis is

correct. In this clause the object precedes the subject which, in turn, precedes the predicate. Further complication arises because a second object follows the predicate.

The analysis starts correctly with the identification of the initial noun phrase суммарную ширину отдельных полос as the accusative left object of the clause. The subordinate clause которая дается формулой (2) can be neglected for the purposes of the present exposition (see Part 6). The predicate head prediction is modified so that only a transitive verb can fulfill the prediction. After the analysis of the left object, the subject is discovered next. Mb fulfills only the subject prediction and further modifies the predicate head prediction whereby only a first person, plural, and masculine or feminine predicate can fulfill it. The following word, the verb будем, erroneously contains a "P3" (accusative object) in word 5 and thus fulfills the modified predicate head prediction.

Суммарную ширину is actually the object of the verb master называть. If будем did not have the "F3" code, the analysis would fail since the program does not contain a mechanism to analyze a clause in which the left object is the object of a verb master rather than of the predicate head. (See the comments in Part 4 regarding Figure 22.) The verb называть is correctly coded with both a "F3" and a "F4" to indicate that it can govern both an accusative and an instrumental object in one clause.

Although in all the previous examples of predicate head identification indicative verbs fulfilled the predicate head prediction, other forms can also fulfill this prediction. In the clause большая часть статей носвящена списанию (Figure 53), a short-form adjective посвящена fulfills

the predicate head prediction. Such a short-form adjective can be the predicate head regardless of the person of the subject. In the current program, however, the short-form adjective will not be accepted as the predicate head unless a third person predicate can be accepted. (This restriction is not likely to result in any errors since in scientific texts the probability of finding a short-form adjective used predicatively with a first- or second-person subject is almost nonexistent.) The number and gender of the short-form adjective must agree with the subject. Object predictions are made, based on the same codes that are found in verbs. In adjectival 10-word items these codes are all found in word 8.

The short-form adjective-adverb homograph is not always used predicatively. Particularly, if a short-form adjective-adverb homograph precedes a verb, the short-form adjective is selected as the predicate and there is no prediction in the pool for the indicative verb to fulfill.

This problem appears in the clause собственно...приходится иметь (Figure 54). Собственно belongs to a class of words that are either short-form neuter adjectives or adverbs as indicated by the -o ending. The predictive analysis program analyzes собственно as the short-form adjective predicate head.

When приходится is analyzed, there is no prediction for it to fulfill and it is marked an arbitrary choice. This type of error is not difficult to detect since an indicative verb can fulfill only a predicate head prediction. If the prediction is not in the pool, the intersection of the word that previously fulfilled the prediction is the error.

All clauses are not analyzed so easily as those already discussed. For example, in физика и техника интересовало изучение процесса (Figure 55),

физика и техника are identified as the subjects of the clause and the second intersection with the left object prediction is noted in hindsight. The predicate head prediction is modified so that only a plural and feminine predicate can fulfill the prediction. Интересовало, however, is singular and neuter and cannot fulfill the predicate head or any other prediction in the pool. Obviously, физика и техника are the object of интересовало, and изучение is the singular neuter subject desired. This type of error would be quite easy to correct by an error-correcting program.

B. Clauses with Implicit or Missing Components

A more difficult problem than the recognition of errors in the analysis of words in a clause is the problem of knowing when a seemingly essential component is either implicit in the clause or need not be present at all.

The most common problem is the missing object or agent. As was mentioned earlier, the government coding of verbs or participles has been found lacking. One aspect not mentioned earlier is that there is no distinction between required and optional objects. With a distinctive code it would be possible to give 01 PSI to required objects and 03 PSI to optional ones. The verb проследить in the clause проследить за движением какой-либо молекулы (Figure 56) should make an object prediction with 03 PSI, so that when the end-wipe sentinel below the object prediction wipes the object prediction, no mention is made in the hindsight. As the program stands now, the wiped object prediction represents an error in analysis.

No attempt to look for errors indicated by wiped object predictions is contemplated or would be wise until a detailed study of the object coding in the dictionary entries is carried out.

An optional object prediction in the program would assist in resolving both intersections of the alternative arguments of a word with a subject and an object prediction. In the clause протекают и другие явления (Figure 57), другие is selected as the object of протекают instead of as the subject of the clause. Eventually the subject prediction is wiped and entered in the hindsight. Under present circumstances if другие were selected as the subject, the object prediction would be marked in hindsight and the solution of the problem would not be obvious to the program.

Under several circumstances the explicit subject of a clause can be missing. A subject is always implicit if an impersonal, such as можно in можно оценить увличение (Figure 58), is used as the predicate head. When an impersonal fulfills the predicate head prediction, the subject prediction is wiped from the pool with no mention made in hindsight.

Two types of predicate heads — neuter, singular, short-form adjectives and first person, plural, indicative verbs — often appear without explicit subjects. When перечислим in the clause перечислим несколько задач (Figure 59) is analyzed, the subject PSI is changed from 01 to 03 so that the analysis will be judged successful if no subject is found. The same action should take place with the neuter short-form adjective predicate.

The short-form adjectives and the impersonals belong to very similar classes. In a number of cases a word appears in the dictionary as a short-form adjective-impersonal homograph. This situation is entirely unnecessary and the impersonal dictionary entry can be eliminated. As an ехатрle видно in the clause отсида видно (Figure 60), has three homographs: a short-form adjective, a parenthetic word, and an impersonal. The impersonal performs

no useful function that is not attributed to the short-form adjective also, so that the third entry is redundant. Parenthetic words are presently treated as adverbs, although in this instance the adverbial function of BMAHO is already stated in the short-form adjective dictionary entry.

One last predicate form that does not take an explicit subject is the verb infinitive used as a predicate after если and чтобы, such as характеризовать in the clause чтобы характеризовать кратко принцип (Figure 61). Вотн если and чтобы make special <u>infinitive</u> predicate head predictions with 00 PSI that can be fulfilled only by verb infinitives following the conjunctions and separated from the conjunctions only by constructions accepted by infinity. If the infinitive predicate head prediction is fulfilled, the. ordinary subject and predicate head predictions for the clause are wiped from the pool.

C. Indirect Objects

A second special object prediction, the <u>indirect object</u>, is placed below the predicate head prediction when the subject, predicate head, and left object predictions are inserted in the pool. The indirect object prediction serves to identify both "datives of reference" and dative indirect objects. These two grammatical constructions are shown by the examples in Figures 62 and 64, respectively.

To analyze a dative of reference or a dative indirect object, the separate indirect object prediction is needed, since this prediction can be fulfilled in addition to the regular accusative or instrumental object predictions. The indirect object prediction was designed as a catchall for

all unpredicted dative basic phrases that might be considered indirect objects and was placed under the predicate head prediction so that it would not interfere with the other object predictions. Thus an intersection with the indirect object prediction cannot take place until every other possibility has been explored.

This approach is erroneous as several examples will show. The indirect object or dative of reference should be treated in the same manner as the accusative or instrumental object of the clause. A left indirect object that is a counterpart of the left object prediction should be introduced, located above the predicate head in the pool. If the left indirect object prediction is not fulfilled when the predicate is found, the prediction should be wiped from the pool with the same mechanism that wipes the left object prediction. After the predicate is identified, an indirect object prediction can be placed in the pool below any other predictions made by the predicate.

The examples that follow will show the result of the present indirect object prediction. The proposed scheme will be discussed relative to these examples.

The dative of reference which fulfills the present indirect object prediction would usually fulfill the left indirect object prediction under the proposed scheme. The clause MHE KAMETCS (Figure 62) is typical of this class. The dative of reference precedes the predicate head and no subject of the clause is ever found.

The identification of an indirect object is not foolproof due to potential multiple intersections. Ей in the clause ей или ему будет

холодно (Figure 63) can fulfill both the left object and the hypothetical left indirect object. The former intersection would be selected and the latter would be entered in hindsight since instrumental left objects are much more common than dative left indirect objects. Eventual recognition of the error would provide a mechanism for selecting the second intersection as the desired one.

If the dative indirect object follows the predicate head, it usually precedes the direct object. The indirect object should be predicted by the predicate head at the same time as the direct object. The coding in the dictionary for indirect objects is usually missing and an end-wipe sentinel intervenes between the objects predicted by the verb and the initial pool if the indirect object is identified. The analysis of the sentence она пишет ему письмо (Figure 64) is typical of this action. Under present rules the indirect object prediction is placed below the predicate head prediction, such that, after the analysis of one as the subject, the prediction pool would be ordered as follows:

- (1) left objects;
- (2) predicate head;
- (3) indirect object.

The identification of the verb mumer as the predicate head would wipe the left object predictions and introduce an accusative object prediction:

- (1) object (accusative);
- (2) end wipe;
- (3) indirect object.

EMY cannot fulfill the object prediction which is subsequently wiped by the sentinel. Even though eMy is then analyzed as the indirect object, there is no prediction left for IDMCLMO to fulfill.

Under the proposed scheme the prediction pool after one is analyzed would be:

- (1) left object;
- (2) left indirect object;
- (3) predicate head.

After numer is analyzed as the predicate head, the pool would be:

- (1) object (accusative);
- (2) indirect object;
- (3) end wipe.

Both the direct and indirect object in the pool would then be analyzed by the program.

D. Gaps in the Analysis Program

Two common structures are not yet identified by the predictive syntactic analysis program: the use of the comparative adverb as the predicate and the use of a complete subordinate clause as the object. Both these structures could be easily introduced by means of modifications to the existing tester subroutines.

The former oversight is illustrated by the adverb сложнее in the clause симметричные полосковые линии несколько сложнее несимметричных (Figure 65). Сложнее should be accepted by the predicate head prediction just as a short-form adjective can be accepted. The adverbial alternative intersection would be recorded in hindsight in the event of error.

The clause что длительность подключения кулонметров была выбрана (Figure 66) can be identified as the object of the verb master отметить. Alt 13 has pointed out that что, чтоб, чтобы, and как are conjunctions that can introduce object clauses. These conjunctions should be linked with the appropriate accusative object or left object predictions in the prediction pool when they are tested.

6. The Identification of Clauses and Higher Phrase Structures

To identify the individual more complex compenents of a sentence, the predictions of the grammatical constructions in the different components must be distinctly marked or otherwise isolated in the pool. The various groups of predictions are separated by the end-wipe and other sentinels that are described in this section.

After the mechanism necessary to identify simple sentences has been indicated, the comma end-wipe sentinel will be considered. Then recognition of subordinate clauses and finally of higher phrase structures follows.

A. Simple Sentences

It is fairly easy to analyze simple sentences in predictive syntactic analysis. The existence of all the main components of a simple sentence can be hypothesized before the analysis even starts. A set of initial predictions for a subject, left object, predicate head, and indirect object would merely have to be supplemented with an end-of-sentence prediction. The entire prediction pool would be ordered as follows (using the present indirect object prediction):

- (1) subject;
- (2) left object;
- (3) predicate head;
- (4) indirect object;
- (5) end of sentence.

The end-of-sentence prediction actually serves both as a prediction and as a sentinel. First, as a prediction, it can be fulfilled by a period, semicolon, or any other punctuation mark that signifies the end of a sentence. A semicolon fulfills the prediction since in Russian it usually links syntactically independent complete sentences which the author wishes to keep together. Secondly, as a sentinel, the end-of-sentence prediction wipes the prediction pool after all the tests for intersections have been completed. This function has been named the end-of-sentence end wipe. If there has been an intersection with the end-of-sentence prediction, the sentence is complete and a check must be made to determine whether any predictions which have O1 FSI still remain in the prediction pool. If any are found, they indicate errors which should be corrected. The present mechanism wipes all the predictions in the pool and all those with O1 PSI are copied into hindsight.

If there has not been an intersection with the end-of-sentence prediction, then the sentence is still incomplete. At this point the program determines whether the alternative arguments of the word being tested have intersected with any of the predictions in the pool. If they have, the program proceeds to the predicting cycle: if not, then the word is an arbitrary choice. The prediction pool is completely wiped, all predictions with Ol PSI are entered in hindsight, and the chain number is incremented to point out this type of error. When these operations are completed,

control is passed to the <u>arbitrary choice</u> tester subroutine thus setting up appropriate conditions for the predicting cycle.

In a program which could automatically correct errors, it would not be necessary to perform some of these operations. Arbitrary choice would give sufficient indication that the forward analysis should stop and that the steps should be retraced until the error was found.

B. The Comma End-wipe Sentinel

Only a small number of the sentences found in scientific texts are simple sentences. The vast majority of the sentences are complex; that is, they have one or more subordinate clauses. For each clause in a sentence, a new set of subject - left object - predicate head - indirect object predictions has to be introduced into the pool. The more clauses in a sentence, the more sets of predictions that must be handled at one time. These sets of predictions must be kept distinct for a stable analysis to evolve.

While the subordinate clause in the sentence стул, на котором он сидел, был сломан is being analyzed, the adopted nesting hypothesis allows none of the predictions of the main clause, remaining in the pool after стул has been analyzed, to be fulfilled. Until there is an indication that the subordinate clause has been completely analyzed, there is no point in testing for the predicate of the main clause. The end-wipe sentinel does not help solve this problem since the scanning of the prediction pool is not affected by the presence of the sentinel. The end wipe does not distinguish between the predictions of the dependent clause and the predictions of the independent clause. That is, whereas the end-wipe sentinel eliminates predictions once they can no longer be fulfilled, the sentinel is of no help

in inhibiting the testing of other predictions, such as the predicate head of the main clause, which cannot be fulfilled until the subordinate clause has been completely analyzed.

Likewise, in the sentence когда она ушла, он сел на стул, after когда has been identified as a conjunction introducing a subordinate clause, the prediction pool contains two identical sets of subject — left object — predicate head — indirect object predictions. Она and ушла can fulfill both subject predictions and both predicate head predictions, respectively. The intersection with the main clause prediction is wrong in both cases since the subordinate clause must be completed before the analysis returns to the main clause.

To isolate sets of predictions in the pool and to inhibit the testing of some of these tests, a <u>comma end-wipe</u> sentinel has been adopted. This sentinel is inserted beneath all the other predictions for a clause. The name of the sentinel implies its origin. It has been hypothesized that subordinate clauses, as well as certain types of phrases, are isolated by commas from the rest of the sentence in which they occur; and the predictions for a new clause or phrase can be made after a comma has been analyzed. Actually even simple prepositional phrases are occasionally separated from the rest of the sentence by commas, as in the sentence здесь искомое, кроме самых простых случаев, определяется. (Figure 67).

In Russian writing, the rule that commas separate clauses is followed fairly strictly. Sentences do occur, however, in which the commas separating clauses are absent. Only one such sentence, почти вся настоящая глава будет...и только в последнем параграфе мы ладим...(Figure 68), has been

discovered in the analyzed texts. Whether or not such sentences are "good Russian" is an academic question since their solution will be necessary for an effective syntactic analysis scheme. When such sentences are handled by the predictive analysis program, the comma end wipe must be introduced when the new phrase or clause is detected. At that time perhaps a change of name of the sentinel might be in order!

Occasionally, during a sentence analysis, it is known that a deepest nested phrase or clause is only partially identified and that the next word must belong to the same structure. At other times there are clues that perhaps the deepest nested phrase or clause has been completely analyzed and that either a new phrase or clause might start or the analysis might return to a less deeply nested grammatical structure that was only partially analyzed before the deepest nested phrase or clause started. Therefore, the comma end-wipe sentinel must operate in two modes, which have been named the continue clause mode and the end clause mode. In the continue clause mode the comma end wipe inhibits the testing of the predictions located below it in the pool. In this mode the prediction pool is scanned as if there were no predictions located below the sentinel. (However, the predictions below the comma end wipe are retained when the pool is updated.) In the end clause mode the sentinel behaves as an ordinary end-wipe sentinel and the predictions below the comma end wipe are scanned in the normal manner.

When она from the sentence когда она ушла, он сел на стул is being analyzed, the comma end wipe should be in the continue clause mode since there is no question that the subordinate clause is currently being identified. In contrast, when the pronoun он located after the comma is being

analyzed, the sentinel should be in the end clause mode. At this time the analysis might return to the main clause (as it does in the example), might continue with another deeper nested structure, or might even remain in the same clause. The latter two possibilities are illustrated, respectively, by the sentences когда она ушла, одетая в новой шубе, он сел на стул and когда она стояла, ходила или бегала, ее нога болела.

Since the basic hypothesis for this sentinel is the assumption that, in Russian, commas separate certain phrases and clauses from the rest of a sentence, to help the analysis of these phrases and clauses, it is natural for the comma end wipe to be in the continue clause mode at all times except immediately following the recognition of a comma. The word after the comma should be tested with the sentinel in the end clause mode. The analysis of the word following a comma can then return to any previous depth of nesting. After that word is tested, all remaining comma end-wipe sentinels in the pool are returned to the continue clause mode. However, if the word after the comma can be accepted by infinity, then the depth of nesting cannot be determined until after the infinite construction such as a prepositional phrase has been completely analyzed.

To switch from the continue clause mode to the end clause mode and to provide for the analysis of an infinite construction following the comme, the comma predicts another sentinel, the comma end-wipe activator, which is placed at the top of the new prediction pool. Thus, when the alternative arguments of the word following the comma are tested against the predictions, this sentinel is the first one encountered. The comma end-wipe activator subroutine temporarily suspends the testing cycle and scans the pool for

comma end-wipe sentinels. Every one found is switched from the continue clause mode to the end clause mode. The comma end-wipe activator subroutine then tests whether or not an alternative argument of the word under test can be fulfilled by an infinite prediction. The subroutine checks for intersections and if there are none, the comma end-wipe activator is wiped from the pool. Control is then returned to the normal operations of the testing cycle. The change back to the continue clause mode is carried out within the executive routine of the predictive analysis program when the pool is updated.

If the word following the comma can be fulfilled by infinity, the comma end-wipe activator is not wiped. Instead, it is tested during the analysis of every following word until a word is found that has not fulfilled any prediction when the comma end-wipe activator is tested. Only then is the comma end-wipe activator wiped from the pool and the comma end-wipe sentinels finally returned to the continue clause mode. While a comma end wipe is in the continue clause mode, a word is labeled an arbitrary choice if it cannot fulfill any prodiction located above the comma end wipe. If such an event takes place, all the predictions above the comma end wipe are wiped from the pool. However, all predictions below the comma end wipe remain unaffected. Thus, the analysis of a nested subordinate clause might be in error even though the analysis of the main clause can be carried out correctly.

C. The Subordinate Clause

Subordinate clauses fall into two categories. those headed by relative pronouns and those headed by conjunctions, called relative conjunctions

to emphasize the parallel with relative pronouns. If a subordinate clause were introduced only by a relative conjunction and the conjunction were the first word of the clause, the mechanism necessary to predict subordinate clauses would be quite simple. The comma would make three predictions:

- (1) comma end-wips activator;
- (2) relative conjunction;
- (3) comma end wipe.

If the relative conjunction prediction were fulfilled, the syntactic role would make the necessary subject, predicate head, and object predictions for the identification of the elements within the clause.

This simple scheme is inadequate for the analysis of a subordinate clause with a relative pronoun or a conjunction such as MM, as in the sentence on He MOMHUT, BUGEN JM OH ETO, where the conjunction is not the initial word of the subordinate clause. In the clause которая Принимается... (Figure 69) the relative pronoun которая both introduces the clause and acts as the subject of the clause. If only the first function of которая is identified when the relative pronoun is analyzed, then the subject of the clause cannot be found during the pass through the sentence.

The following technique was adopted for the predictive analysis program to circumvent this difficulty. Both a relative conjunction and a relative pronoun prediction are placed in the pool. Two predictions are not necessary. The relative conjunction and the relative pronoun can be combined into one prediction. The is the only word in the dictionary at this time that is listed both as a relative conjunction and a relative pronoun. The sentence of characteristics are not necessary.

что она делала свою работу (he said that she had been doing her work) can also be used as a relative pronoun as in the sentence он сказал, что она делала (he said what she had been doing).

The subject - predicate head - object predictions are placed in the pool at the same time. To forestall testing these predictions before the existence of a new clause has been established, the PSI of all these predictions are made inactive. After the analysis of the comma, the predictions to analyze subordinate clauses are ordered as follows:

- (1) comma end-wipe activator;
- (2) relative conjunction;
- (3) relative pronoun;
- (4)-(7) subject, predicate, and objects (inactive);
 - (8) comma end wipe;
- (9···) (miscellaneous old predictions).

Now, if either the relative pronoun or relative conjunction prediction is fulfilled, the testing of the pool is suspended and the inactive predictions located below the relative pronoun are activated. If которая оf the previous example которая принимается... is analyzed, it is first identified as the relative pronoun and a "K" is entered in word 9 as an indication. A success is not recorded by this intersection, so that которая can also be selected as the subject of the clause.

If the clause is introduced by a relative conjunction such as если in если дололнительное знание... (Figure 70), the relative conjunction prediction is fulfilled. A success is registered in the normal manner, and, of course, the activated predictions for the new clause remain in the pool to be analyzed during the testing of the words following the relative conjunction.

The intersection of the relative pronoun prediction with an alternative argument can follow the identification of the syntactic role. In the analysis of the clause B основе которой лежит теория (Figure 71), the comma end-wipe activator sentinel is not wiped from the pool when the preposition B is accepted by infinity. After основе is analyzed, the prediction pool would have the following predictions of consequence at the top:

- (1) noun complement;
- (2) comma end-wipe activator;
- (3) relative conjunction;
- (4) relative pronoun.

Которой fulfills the noun complement prediction and its syntactic role is determined. The relative pronoun prediction also intersects with которой. The inactive predictions are activated after which the testing cycle proceeds. No further intersections are recorded. Although the new clause has been positively identified, the comma end-wipe activator is still in the pool and is wiped only upon the analysis of the subsequent word, the verb лежит.

One last example, свойства которых определяются... (Figure 72), illustrates a difficulty that cannot be resolved on a single left-to-right pass. In this clause the subject свойства precedes the relative pronoun которых that acts as the roun complement of свойства. When свойства is being analyzed, there is no indication that a new clause is forthcoming and no intersections in the pool can be found. The necessary clue exists only in the following word.

Although this difficulty can be handled by use of an error-detecting and error-correcting mechanism, it must be pointed out that the error will

not be corrected if the forward analysis stops after the arbitrary choice has been labeled. The analysis must be allowed to proceed by some means to identify the existence of the relative pronoun. Only then can the error-correcting mechanism be put into effect. Otherwise, the analysis will try a host of alternative analyses, none of which will be correct.

A possible solution to this problem and the problem of analyzing a sentence consisting of several independent clauses separated by commas has been suggested. If the analysis of a comma, making the usual set of predictions, fails to help resolve the rest of the sentence, a second analysis of the comma can be tried. Thus the comma must fulfill another prediction by infinity which is normally entered in hindsight. Such a prediction, the clauser, has been created, although no tests have been made of its effectiveness. A comma accepted as a clauser predicts the necessary subject, predicate head, and object predictions with active FSI. Also, if desired, a relative pronoun prediction which can be fulfilled after the subject or object predictions might also be predicted if a comma is accepted as a clauser.

D. The Gerund Phrase

The gerund phrase, like the subordinate clause, is usually isolated from the rest of a sentence by commas. The initial word of this phrase is always a gerund and can be analyzed by predicting a gerund at the same time as the relative conjunction and relative pronoun. A typical example of a gerund phrase is превращаясь в атомы другого элемента (Figure 73). The ordinary predictions made by verbs are sufficient to analyze the rest of the phrase.

The gerund phrase and the subordinate clauses are the only structures predicted, surrounded by commas, with no syntactic links to the rest of the sentence in the present version of the program. These are therefore the only structures to be predicted by the comma. The first few predictions made by the comma in the present program are:

- (1) comma end-wipe activator;
- (2) gerund;
- (3) end wipe;
- (4) relative conjunction;
- (5) end wipe;
- (6) relative pronoun.

Several end-wipe sentinels have been inserted between the predictions. Thus the gerund prediction is wiped if a new clause is identified and both the gerund and relative conjunction are wiped if the new clause contains a relative pronoun.

E. Initial Predictions

The combination of predictions for a clause with the predictions made by the comma provide the set of initial predictions that are inserted into the prediction pool before the analysis of the sentence is begun. A main clause must exist in every sentence. It is possible, however, that a sentence will start with a subordinate clause or a phrase structure. A prepositional phrase can be accepted by infinity but a gerund phrase must be predicted. The predictions made by a comma, when placed before the predictions for the main clause, allow this type of sentence to be analyzed. The initial prediction pool consists of eighteen predictions:

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(1)	comma end-wipe activator;	(10)	<pre>predicate head (inactive);</pre>
(2)	gerund;	(11)	<pre>indirect object (inactive);</pre>
(3)	end wipe;	(12)	comma end wipe;
(4)	relative conjunction;	(13)	subject;
(5)	end wipe;	(14)	<pre>left object (instrumental);</pre>
(6)	relative pronoun;	(15)	<pre>left object (accusative);</pre>
(7)	subject (inactive);	(16)	predicate head;
(8)	<pre>left object (instrumental)(inactive);</pre>	(17)	<pre>indirect object;</pre>
(9)	<pre>left object (accusative)(inactive);</pre>	(18)	end of sentence.

(The number of predictions would be reduced by four if the left object predictions were combined as well as the relative conjunction and relative pronoun predictions.)

If a sentence starts with the main clause, none of the first eleven predictions is fulfilled. They are all subsequently wiped by the comma end-wipe sentinel which has been put into the end clause mode by the comma end-wipe activator. But if some structure other than the main clause starts the sentence, the last six predictions are held in abeyance until the initial structure has been fully analyzed.

F. The Participial Phrase and the Modifier

The participial phrase and the gerund phrase differ in the predictive syntactic analysis technique because the participial phrase is predicted by a preceding noun. Subordinate clauses and other types of phrases which are not now syntactically linked to the rest of the sentence will eventually be handled by a more sophisticated version of the program. The distinction, at the present time, is only temporary.

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Every noun predicts a <u>modifier</u> that agrees with the noun in case and number. Due to the nature of the prediction pool, the later a noun occurs in the sentence, the closer to the top of the pool is the modifier prediction made by the noun. The modifier prediction is usually fulfilled by a participle following a comma. Thus the modifier prediction is initially given a 50 PSI which mades it inactive. The prediction is activated by the comma end-wipe activator at the same time that the mode of the comma end wipe is altered. In this manner the modifier has a 00 PSI when the word after the comma is tested.

Two participles, помещенные в... and возникающих в... (Figure 74), illustrate the modifier prediction. Помещенные fulfills the modifier prediction made by the noun статьи and activated by the comma between the two words. Similarly, возникающих fulfills the prediction made by the noun проблемах and activated by the comma following the noun. Multiple modifier intersections are common since every noun makes a modifier prediction. In the phrase возникающих при... (Figure 75), the participle intersects with the modifier predictions of the nouns задач and схем. The former intersection is preferred because задач follows схем in the sentence. A syntactic analysis cannot distinguish the relative validity of "problem arising..." or "circuit arising..." although the choice is obvious to the reader.

The present test for modifiers includes tests for case and number but not for gender. This is an oversight since a true modifier must agree with its antecedent in gender. This oversight resulted in three intersections between the alternative argument of называемой in называемой кодом числа (Figure 76) and the modifier predictions in the pool. Modifier predictions

with the preceding nouns напряжения, последовательности, and виде were noted.

Of these, only the intersection with последовательности also agreed in gender.

The modifier prediction has accounted for the analysis of other nonparticipial modifiers as well. Simple adjectival appositives can also fulfill the modifier prediction if they occur after a comma. The phrase ненужных для регистрации сигнала (Figure 77) is analyzed as an appositive to the noun частот.

The modifier prediction is troublesome when a series is being analyzed. If this series consists of three or more items, so that commas are used to separate all but the last two items, these items are selected as modifiers. Sometimes the items in the series agree only in case and not in number, in which case this problem does not arise. Thus, the series фольги, ножниц и клег (Figure 78) cannot be analyzed as modifiers while the series фильтры, направленные ответьители, гибридные схемы и т.п. (Figure 79) can be so analyzed.

An idea for analyzing a series has been suggested but only partially tested. A comma can be accepted as an infinite conjunction (always listed in hindsight). In this way a set of items separated by commas and agreeing in case can be linked together, using the compound predictions (see Part 7). Until error-correcting routines are utilized, this approach cannot be checked.

The modifier prediction is particularly affected by words intervening between itself and the preceding comma because of its 00 FSI. The modification of the prediction pool by these intervening words results in the modifier prediction being wiped from the pool. The most common instance is when the participle is negated by the adverb He as in He BCTDEYARWHARCS B

случае... (Figure 80). Встречающаяся is a participle that should fulfill the modifier prediction of its antecedent трудность. A solution to this problem would be to change the PSI to 03 and follow the modifier prediction with an end-wipe sentinel.

Adjectives and participles that fulfill modifier predictions make the usual set of predictions even though a participle that fulfills a modifier prediction cannot have a master. A distinct example of an errone-ously fulfilled master prediction occurs in the clause cootbetctbycomux geostu pasumuhem gamehoctsm (Figure 81). Geostu is actually the initial adjectival numeral in a numeral basic phrase and should fulfill the dative object prediction generated by cootbetctbycomux. In the present analysis, geostu is selected as the master of the participle and the dative object prediction is wiped from the pool in the process. The following word pasumuhem is then accepted as an arbitrary choice, indicating the error. For the analysis to proceed with no error indication, it would be necessary for the adjectival homograph of geostu to fulfill the object prediction.

7. Compound Structures

Any structure from individual words to entire clauses can be compounded, and every such possibility must be provided for in the prediction pool. Four coordinating conjunctions, M, MJM, a, and HO, are presently recognized by the predictive analysis program. A compound structure might follow any of the four conjunctions. Such a conjunction can occur at any point in the analysis of a sentence and must be predicted by infinity. The name infinite conjunction has been assigned for this purpose.

Since a compound structure can occur only following an infinite conjunction, a mechanism whereby a compound prediction cannot be fulfilled at any other time is essential. The basic tool for the identification of such a structure is the inactive prediction (with a PSI greater than 49). Every compound prediction is marked 99 PSI, which is reserved for this purpose only. This prediction cannot be tested until the PSI has been changed and the prediction activated. When an infinite conjunction is analyzed, a new sentinel, the <u>99-activator</u> is placed at the top of the pool. When the <u>99-activator</u> is tested, it activates all the compound predictions by changing the PSI from 99 to 49. The <u>99-activator</u> is then wiped from the pool subject to the same restraints as the comma end-wipe activator (see Part 6). The compound predictions remaining in the pool after the testing cycle has been completed are restored to their original 99 PSI until another infinite conjunction is analyzed.

In predictive syntactic analysis the compound structures are those segments following an infinite conjunction, and not the entire string including the conjunction and the segments on either side.

Virtually every analyzed word makes some type of compound prediction. (Mention of the compound predictions was omitted previously in this section as it was felt that consideration of them would have complicated the description of the analyses of other structures.) Compound predictions that can no longer be fulfilled are wiped from the pool in the normal manner. Thus the number of compound predictions in the pool at any time is usually significantly less than the number of analyzed words in a sentence.

A. Predicting with Compounding Conjunctions

A simple example of the compound analysis process is illustrated by the phrase на наблюдениях и свидетельствах (Figure 82). The noun наблюдениях is analyzed as the preposition complement. As a noun, наблюдениях predicts (1) a noun complement, (2) an inactive modifier, and (3) an agent as directed by the "R4" in word 8. Because the syntactic role of the noun is preposition complement, two additional predictions are made: (4) a compound preposition complement in the locative case with 99 PSI and (5) an end-wipe sentinel. The sentinel will wipe all these predictions that are not subsequently fulfilled.

The following word, the conjunction u, does not fulfill any of the first four predictions. However, u is accepted by infinity and the end-wipe sentinel does not wipe the predictions. When the prediction pool is updated, the noun complement is wiped and a 99-activator is placed at the top of the pool which now is ordered as follows:

- (1) 99-activator;
- (2) modifier (50 PSI);
- (3) agent;
- (4) compound preposition complement (locative)(99 PSI);
- (5) end wipe;
- (6...) (miscellaneous old predictions).

The alternative argument of the next word, the noun CBMACTBAX, cannot be accepted by infinity, so that the 99-activator changes all 99 PSI to 49 PSI. The 99-activator is then wiped from the pool. The testing process continues and the alternative argument intersects with the now active compound preposition complement prediction.

Compound prodictions of government structures are simpler than those of agreement structures. As was shown in the last example, the compound preposition complement prediction is merely another prediction of a basic phrase in the same case as the preferred argument of the word making the prediction. The compound singular and plural nouns in уменьшить размеры и вес (Figure 83) are typical. The problem of predictions which must agree in number arises since two compounded singular words are equivalent to a single plural word.

A solution to this problem has been created for the case of compound subjects as in the clause отсутствие...и постоянство...обеспечиваются... (Figure 84). The analysis of отсутствие as the subject causes the predicate head prediction to be modified so that only a singular neuter predicate cap fulfill the prediction. A compound subject prediction is also entered in the pool. After being activated by M, the compound subject prediction is fulfilled by постоянство. It is now necessary to modify the predicate head prediction a second time so that a plural rather than a singular predicate fulfills it. Обеспечиваются then fulfills the remodified predicate head prediction.

Although only compound subjects have been handled in this manner up to now, the change in number has to be considered in all agreement prodictions. The agreement between an adjective and its master is another example. The singular adjectives can have one plural noun master. Conversely, a plural adjective can be followed by two singular compounded noun masters. Although such cases are rare, reveral examples have been noted. The first instance is illustrated by the phrase симметричного и несимметричного типов (Figure 35) and the second by свои сворость и положение (Figure 36).

A sentence with several interesting compounding examples is illustrated in Figure 87. The word μ appears four times in the sentence. The compound preposition complement and compound verb complement are representative of ordinary government compounding. A third compound structure is the pair of compound prepositions дπ_F . (The fourth use of μ is considered in Part 7B.) When the prepositions are compounded, the two prepositional phrases offset each other. A compound preposition is presently limited to a second occurrence of the identical preposition after an infinite conjunction. The limitation does not, however, take into account the essential equivalence of the prepositions B and BO and of O, of, and off. Other prepositions may be compounded also. Prepositions should be divided into groups by meanings, e.g., prepositions of location such as Ha, Ποд, 3a, etc. A preposition belonging to one such group could compound with any other preposition of the same group.

Other uninflected forms can also be compounded in the language. Compound adverbs do not exist in the program. A rarer compound structure that was discovered among the analyzed sentences was the compound relative conjunction uto in the sentence испытания показали, что..., и что... (Figure 88).

B. Infinite Conjunction Homography

Several functional difficulties arise because the infinite conjunction u is homographic with the adverb u and also the relative conjunction u.

When и is used adverbially as it is in the fourth instance сборник и в настоящем... (Figure 87), the word following и should not intersect with

a compound prediction. As an adverb, M serves as a stress on the following word or phrase. Particularly, since the English translation of M used as an infinite conjunction is usually "and," and as an adverb it is usually "also" or "even," the analysis program must distinguish between the two homographs.

It would be interesting to test whether or not an infinite conjunction can be identified by the intersection with a compound prediction by the word-following the infinite conjunction. The test would require that all other predictions be deactivated when the 99 PSI predictions are activated. If there are no intersections, the analysis of the infinite conjunction is in error and must be corrected.

Such an approach would also help solve a presently ambiguous situation. That is, when two nouns are compounded by an infinite conjunction they are always analyzed correctly; but when two adjectives are compounded in the same way they are analyzed in a different manner. The second adjective is analyzed as the master of the first. Узлов и элементов (Figure 39) and то или иное расстоятие (Figure 90) represent the two possibilities. The different analyses result from the different predictions generated by nouns and adjectives. By the time that элементов is analyzed, the noun complement prediction made by узлов is no longer in the pool and the compound noun complement prediction is the first prediction falfilled. In contrast, the master prediction jenerated by to is above the compound preposition complement prediction when иное is analyzed. The compound preposition complement prediction intersection is thus listed in hindeight. Although the ambiguity might be considered genuine in the latter case, the

sompound syntactic role should be preferred since it provides more information about the syntax of the structure.

Such an approach to the problem would help to solve some of the residual object predictions. Predictions of objects of adjectives and nouns occur randomly in texts. These predictions are not of high priority but they often interfere in the analysis because of their relatively high position in the pool. A test whereby the word after an infinite conjunction could be fulfilled only by a compound prediction would counteract the effect of the order of the predictions in the pool. As an example in the phrase с лучшей добротностью и лучшей экранировкой (Figure 91), добротностью predicts a dative object. The и that follows sets up the mechanism for activating the compound predictions. The mechanism should be stronger; only a compound prediction is really being looked for since и was selected as an infinite conjunction. As it is now, the object prediction is above the compound preposition complement prediction and an error in analysis is subsequently indicated by the arbitrary choice designation of экранировкой.

A second prediction pool only for compound predictions has been considered recently in informal discussions. With two pools it would be necessary to update the second pool every time the first pool was updated. Also, compound predictions which could no longer occur would have to be eliminated promptly. Thus both pools would have to be treated in parallel, and their distinction would become completely obscured.

If an analysis technique whereby an infinite conjunction must be followed by a compound construction is adopted, it is necessary to remember that the first adjective of a compounded pair of adjectives will not have

a master. This desired result is obtained now when adjectival numerals are compounded since an adjectival numeral (see Part 3E) is not recognized as a potential numeral master. Thus, in the phrase от одного или нескольких... (Figure 92), нескольких is recognized as only the compound preposition complement and not the master of одного. In the process the master prediction generated by одного is wiped from the pool and recorded as an error in hindsight.

The third homograph of the infinite conjunction — adverb — relative conjunction set necessitates still another form of analysis. If a coordinating conjunction is used to compound two entire clauses, the coordinating conjunction acts as a relative conjunction. According to the hypothesis that commas separate individual clauses, such a situation can arise only if the infinite conjunction immediately follows a comma. A test is made to check whether or not the initial clause has been completely fulfilled. Since clauses connected by infinite conjunctions are independent, the initial clause cannot be continued after the second clause is completed. The test of a completely analyzed clause is that the subject and predicate of the clause have been identified and those predictions are no longer in the pool. If those predictions cannot be found, a relative conjunction intersection is possible. Such a situation exists in the sentence она хотела идти, а другие продолжали говорить (Figure 93).

Such an approach is not without inherent dangers. A counterexample of the last example was not difficult to find: the sentence в сборнике помещена также статья...и статья... (Figure 94). The и immediately follows a comma and the subject and predicate head predictions of the clause have

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been fulfilled. M is taken to be the relative conjunction and the second clause is never successfully analyzed. Since no predicate head can be found, the analysis should be able to select u as the infinite conjunction and treat the second ctates as the compound subject of the initial clause.

8. Miscellaneous Constructions Analyzed by the Predictive Analysis Program

Previously in this paper, various grammatical rules have been grouped into classes. Several of the rules in the program do not fit into these classes and will therefore be discussed separately here.

A. The Comparative Adverb and Yem

A comparative adverb, like a negative adverb (Part 5), can make predictions, since it is followed by a noun phrase or a clause. To analyze the construction that follows the comparative adverb, a comparative complement is predicted. This prediction can be fulfilled by a genitive basic phrase, the conjunction yew, or a comma.

The use of the genitive basic phrase as a comparative complement is illustrated in the sentence вы на три года старше моего друга (Figure 95). The comparative adverb is used as the predicate in this sentence, a construction that the predictive analysis program does not yet recognize (Part 6). The same type of sentence with a verbal predicate would be он был старше моега друга.

Whenever the comparative complement prediction is fulfilled by year, the analysis of the comparative complement structure can be continued further. A distinction has been made when a comma does or does not intervene

between yew and the comparative adverb. If there is no comma, it is assumed that the phrase following yew is parallel to some phrase that preceded yew. Thus ee подруга is nominative and singular, parallel to one in the sentence one kpacebee yew ee подруга (Figure 96).* Here too, the comparative adverb is used as the predicate. The compound predictions are utilized to predict the parallel construction since the grammatical information contained in the compound predictions is exactly what is desired. No attempt has been made to change the name of the syntactic role in word 9 and so ee подруга appears as a compound subject. The operation to identify the parallel construction is carried out by placing a 99-activator (see Part 7) at the top of the pool after yew has been analyzed. This is done only if yew fulfills a comparative complement prediction.

The intersection of a comma with a comparative complement prediction is meaningless and is a residue of an earlier attempt to account for the comma that can intervene between the comparative adverb and yem such as chadee, yem... (Figure 97). A yem following a comma is presently not analyzed correctly. This could be overcome by allowing the comma to fulfill some other prediction that would then allow the comma to carry forward the comparative complement prediction to the word after the comma. The yem would then make the suitable predictions for either a parallel basic phrase or for an entire new clause.

The genitive basic phrase and the чем can both follow the comparative adverb in the same sentence as in the clause ...более трудностей, чем...

^{*} The "INCOMPAT EE" in the 10-word item of красивее means that the stem красив-, stored in the dictionary, is listed as an adjective but that the affix -ee is an adverbial and not an adjectival ending.

(Figure 98). The present analysis program can identify only one comparative complement. By having two separate predictions made which could be fulfilled independently, a structure as illustrated in Figure 98 could be correctly analyzed.

B. Parenthetic Comments

A set of sentinels has been developed to separate predictions in the pool which refer to different phrase and clause structures. The most obvious use of such sentinels is to isolate predictions of structures that are explicitly isolated in the sentence itself. A pair of parentheses and a pair of quote signs are the most common symbols used to isolate structures. A pair of dashes is also commonly used in Russian.

Since a parenthetic comment can occur anywhere in a sentence, a left parenthesis can be predicted only by infinity. The analysis of a left parenthesis precludes the continuation of the analysis of the rest of a sentence until a right parenthesis has been identified. This is achieved by predicting a right paren end wipe. This, like the end-of-sentence prediction, is a combination prediction and sentinel. Only a right parenthesis can fulfill the right paren end wipe, and the testing of the prediction pool cannot go beyond the right paren end wipe. Thus the right paren end wipe deters the testing of the older predictions until after the analysis of the right parenthesis which causes the prediction sentinel to be wiped from the pool. In the clause pacuet электрических параметров...в них (Figure 99), the parenthetic series (характеристического сопротивления, затух яния, и т.п.) does not interfere with the analysis. After the comma outside the parentheses.

The compound noun complement is not a real word, but is the result of a typographical mistake where two words параметров and неоднородностей have been run together. This example is still the best one in the analyzed texts. It indicates the effect of the right paren end-wipe sentinel since the compound predictions from the words within the parentheses are no longer in the pool to intersect with the alternative arguments of the pseudoword.

By the present program, the analysis of the structure within the parentheses is incomplete. The structure can exist as one of three types:

(1) it is syntactically unrelated to the sentence (as in the example);

(2) it can be predicted in the normal manner since it is a part of the sentence (as the parenthetic comments in this sentence); or (3) it is a complete sentence in itself. Under the present scheme if a word cannot be analyzed by the predictions located above the right paren end wipe, it is categorized as an arbitrary choice. This crude approach is adequate only for parenthetic structures of the first type. More commonly, the parenthetic structure is a participial or prepositional phrase and the parentheses are equivalent to a set of commas. The equivalence holds also if the parenthetic structure is an entire clause, either dependent or independent. This equivalence can be utilized to further the analysis of parenthetic constructions.

The identification of parenthetic structures has been experimentally limited to actual parentheses. Other symbols that serve identical purposes

can be recognized with the same predictions. The quote signs which are spelled out "\$QUOTE" and "\$UNQUOTE" in texts analyzed by the predictive analysis program (Figure 100) are one such set of symbols and the two dashes "--" (Figure 101) are another. The quotes are ignored in the analysis since they are dollar-sign items. This is a class of items which consists of remarks by the typists who prepare texts. A "QUOTE" and an "UNQUOTE" are dollar-sign items because the typist must write out the words instead of using the quotation-marks symbol ("). The dashes appear as missing words since they are considered an unknown type of punctuation mark. The dash is not as accurate an indicator of parenthetic remarks as the parentheses or quotes since it can be used for other purposes, quite often singly and not necessarily in pairs.

9. The Analysis of Complete Sentences

In the preceding discussions, the predictive syntactic analysis program has been dissected into minute segments which have been treated individually. With such an approach the analysis of entire sentences has been largely neglected. A number of complete sentences have been illustrated among the examples. Sentences with errors in their analyses appear in Figures 5, 7, 21, 42, 46, 49, 61, 62, 67, 87, 88, 94, 96, and 97. The types of error are discussed in the text. Other sentences analyzed correctly appear in Figures 13, 19, 38, 43, 44, 45, and 90. Both successfully and unsuccessfully analyzed sentences have been included to give some feeling of the present power and potential value of the predictive analysis program. The reader should be able to reproduce tha analysis of complete sentences.

as well as the analysis of any sentence segments from other figures, with the complete set of rules given in Appendix A.

Another set of complete sentences analyzed by the program have been included (Figures 102-112). These sentences, taken from texts 00H and 00K, are interesting examples analyzed by the existing program. Of the eleven sentences, only the three in Figures 102, 104, and 108 have been analyzed correctly. Various errors, both automatically detected and undetected, exist in the analyses of the eight other sentences.

Several of the detected errors can be corrected easily. The wiped numeral master prediction originating from the subject одним in the sentence beginning with одним из средств... (Figure 103) indicates that одним should have been chosen as a nominal and not as an adjectival. Поэтому in the sentence поэтому освоение полосковых линий будет означать... (Figure 109) should have been selected as an adverb instead of as a relative conjunction. The wiped initial subject and predicate head predictions serve to indicate this error. The error in the verb phrase нанесен проводящей краской... (Figure 112) has been made quite clear by the wiped object master prediction originating from the adjective проводящей. The adjective should have been selected as the instrumental agent of нанесен instead of the genitive object of the same verb complement.

Although two subject predictions are wiped during the analysis of the sentence очевидно, что подобная же задача возникает... (Figure 106), there is no error in the analysis. The predicate head of the main clause, the short-form adjective очевидно, need not have an explicit subject; and the second subordinate clause когда изучают процесс химической реакции also

has no subject. To detect that the latter clause is correct presents a problem.

The sentence containing the noun phrase вопросам точного и приближенного определения... (Figure 105) contains a "borderline" error. This sentence raises a question as to whether и should be translated by "and," since no compound prediction was fulfilled.

The sentence in Figure 110 contains several errors of the type already described here. Mhorne is analyzed in the same manner as приближенного in Figure 105; and которой is selected as an adjectival rather than as a nominal, as was одним in Figure 103. A third error in this sentence is the result of selecting или as a relative conjunction instead of as an infinite conjunction. Teopus (word 280) is then incorrectly selected as the subject of the new clause instead of the compound subject of the first subordinate clause. However, no predicate is ever found and this should be sufficient information to reject the analysis.

The last two examples in Figures 107 and 111 contain errors which cannot be syntactically detected. In the clause какие богатые возможности могут представить полосковые линии... (Figure 107), the subject has been selected as the object and the left object has been selected as the subject. In the verb phrase позволяет во многих случаях значительно уменьшить размеры... (Figure 111), уменьшить is selected as the verb master of случаях instead of the verb master of позволяет. Some form of semantic analysis is required to resolve both these problems.

A reader who wishes to study the analyzed texts abstracted in this section may obtain upon request prints of the entire texts OOH and OCK as well as the four others mentioned.

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^{*} Throughout these references the following abbreviations are used:

NSF-3, 4, etc. - Mathematical Linguistics and Automatic Translation,
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APPENDIX A

RULES FOR PREDICTIVE SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS

The set of grammatical rules which are represented by the subroutines in the experimental predictive syntactic analysis program are presented in this appendix. For the reader to simulate the actions of the analysis program, he needs only these rules, the coding manual, ¹⁷ and a sample of text material that has been looked up in the Harvard Automatic Dictionary with the continuous dictionary run program. ²¹

The rules (and subroutines) have been divided into three categories:

predictors, testers, and sentinels. A different format is used to describe each of the three categories.

An illustration of the use of this appendix will help familiarize the reader with the technique. Consider the process when a subject prediction is being tested against the alternative argument /noun, nominative, singular, masculine/ of a noun such as студент, the first word in a hypothetical sentence.

The reference information for the subject tester (prediction) indicates that the subject prediction can be made by one of three predictor subroutines: initial, comma, or clauser. The initial predictor makes two subject predictions, one active and one inactive, the comma predictor makes an inactive subject prediction, and the clauser predictor makes an active subject prediction. The subject prediction can be modified either by the verb predicate head predictor or by the adjective predicate head predictor.

The testing criteria indicates that the subject prediction can be fulfilled either by a noun, adjective, participle, numeral, pronoun, or by

a verb infinitive. The formal definitions of these six classes can be found under the appropriate predictor headings (i.e., noun predictor, adjective predictor, etc.). If the subject prediction has been modified by either of the predicate head predictors there are further limitations. Then the subject prediction can be fulfilled by a verb only if the subject tester is modified to be third person, singular, and neuter; it can be fulfilled by a pronoun only if it is modified to be in the same person as the pronoun; and it can be fulfilled by any of the other four types of words only if it is modified to be in the third person.

There are additional tests that must be made before the prediction can be fulfilled. The number must be tested where applicable, and, of course, the case must be nominative. Wherever appropriate the gender is also compared. If the predicate head has already been fulfilled (and the subject prediction modified) character position 3 of the second grammar word has been modified; likewise, if the subject must be a verb (this can only occur with a compound subject) character position 2 has been modified.

No particular action outside of the normal testing cycle is required with this prediction. The mark to be placed in word 9 of the analyzed 10-word item is listed as the "syntactic role mark."

With the suggested example, the subject prediction is fulfilled.

Студент has a nominative alternative argument. Since студент is the first word of the hypothetical sentence the subject prediction is unmodified and the test for case is the only significant test.

The testing cycle now proceeds to test the alternative arguments of студент against the other predictions in the pool. The syntactic role of subject is given to студент in this example since the intersection just described is the first one.

After the testing cycle has been completed, new predictions are put into the pool. The correct predictor, with which to start making new predictions, is indicated by the class that "fulfilled" the syntactic role, i.e., the noun студент.

The reference information for the noun predictor indicates that every word with an "N" in character position 1 or a "PN" in character positions 1 and 2 of word 5 of the 10-word item makes the listed predictions. Among the tester subroutines that can be fulfilled by nouns listed next, the subject tester can be found. The noun predictor subroutine may also be called in by a previous predictor subroutine, either a pronoun or a numeral predictor.

The predictions made by the noun predictor are listed under "action taken." The dictionary entry of студент does not have any object, agent, or verb master government marks, so that only two new predictions are made, a noun complement and a modifier. Any grammatical information needed to be stored with the noun complement and modifier testers is listed under the headings of the two testers, respectively.

Since CTYMEHT was chosen as the subject, after the two new predictions are made, a second predictor subroutine, the adjective-noun subject predictor must be called in.

This second predictor subroutine makes two more new predictions, a compound subject prediction and an end-wipe sentinel, and the new pool is headed by these new predictions in the order predicted: noun complement, modifier, compound subject, and end wipe.

The adjective-noun subroutine also modifies the predicate head, and in this particular instance marks the predicate head so that only a third person, singular, and masculine predicate can fulfill the prediction. Since crygent was not selected as the compound subject, no other action is taken.

There are no other predictor subroutines to be called in so that the old prediction pool can be modified and re-inserted below the four new predictions. The subject prediction, having been fulfilled, is wiped and all the remaining old predictions are appended to the four new ones.

With the creation of a new prediction pool, the predicting cycle is complete and the alternative arguments of the next word in the sentence can be tested against the new set of predictions.

The analysis of the noun crygent is typical of the predictive syntactic analysis program. Exceptions to the procedure just outlined are always explicitly marked at the appropriate places. After these special actions are performed control returns to the ordinary testing or predicting cycle, again unless specifically indicated to the contrary.

LIST OF SUBROUTINES

					P.	red	ict	ors	-							page
Initial				ø	٠				•	•			•		•	I - 103
Clauser								•			•		•	0		I-104
Comma	•			•	•			٥	•	•						I - 105
Noun			•						•	•		•	•			I - 106
Pronoun		•					•	•								I-107
Adjective .							ï	•				•	•		3	I-108
Participle .		۵	•		•							•				I109
Verb			•	•	•				•		•	•		•		I-110
Adverb		•	•	•	•			•			•	•		•	•	I-111
Negative		•		•								•	•	•		I-112
Negative adve	rb		•	•	•	•	•		٥	•					•	I-112
Numeral		•		•							•			•		I-113
Numeral maste	r.	•	•						•			•		•		I-114
Preposition.			ø							•						1-114
Gerund			•	•	•	•		a	a			•				I - 115
Infinite conj	unc	tio	n.	•						•					•	I-115
Relative conj	unc	tio	n,	•	•	•						•		•		I - 116
CHEM (чем) .		•														I-117
Modifier				•												I-117
Obje c t		•			•		ø			•	•		•			I-118
Left object.		•			•					•		•	•			I-119
Indirect obje	ct	•	•		•			•			•				•	I-120
Agent																I-120

LIST OF SUBROUTINES (continued)												
Noun complement	.21											
Preposition complement	21											
Adjective-noun subject	22											
Pronoun subject	23											
Verb subject	24											
Verb predicate head	24											
Adjective predicate head	25											
ВҮТ' (бу т ь)	:6											
Infinitive predicate head I-12	7											
Verb complement	7											
Verb master	8											
Preposition object	3											
\$\$)											
Left paren)											
End of sentence												
·												
Testers Subject												
Predicate head												
Infinitive predicate head.												
Master												
I-134												
Numeral master												
Verb master												
Verb complement												
Modifier												

LIST OF SUBROUTINES (continued)

																		page
	Left obj	ect						•	•	•	•			٠		•	•	I-14
	Indirect	obj	ect					•		•				•				I-14
	Agent .					۰				•				•			•	1-14
	Noun com	plem	ent									•	•					I-14.
	Preposit:	ion (comp	oler	nen	t.		•			•						•	I-14.
	Chain nur	mera.	1.		L	۰	•	•					•		•	•	•	I-14!
]	Negative	•		•						•				•			•	I-140
	Comparati	ive (comp	olen	nen	t.	•	•		•						•		I-14
	Prepositi	ion (obje	ect			•	a	•		•			•				I-148
(Compound	pre	posi	tic	n					•			•	•	•			I-149
(Cerund .									٠		•					•	I-150
ì	Relative	conj	junc	tic	n	•				•		•	•		•			I-15
F	Relative	pror	ıoun	١.		•										•	•	I-152
-	Infinity	ø						ø						•				I-153
I	Arbitrary	cho	ice		a		•				٥							1-151
Ε	End of se	nten	ice	0			•	٠						•	•			I-155
							S	ent	ine	ls								
E	and wipe														•	•		I - 156
C	Comma end	wip	e															I - 157
E	ind-of-se	nten	ce e	end	wi	i p e												I-158
(Right pa	ren	test	ter	su	ıbr	out	ine).									I-159
R	ight par	en e	nd v	wip	e							•			•			I -1 60
С	omma end	-wip	e ac	cti	vat	or									•			I-160
9	9 -ac tiva	tor															•	I-101

Summary of Prediction Span Indicators (PSI) used in Experimental Predictive Syntactic Analysis Program

- OO The prediction must be fulfilled by the next word or not at all.
- Ol The prediction must be fulfilled during the analysis of the sentence.
- O2 The prediction can be fulfilled more than once and is not to be wiped when fulfilled.
- O3 The prediction may be fulfilled at any time but need not necessarily be fulfilled.
- 20-23 Mutually exclusive predictions (otherwise identical to 00-03 PSI).
 - 49 Active compound prediction.
- 50-53, 70-73, 99 Inactive predictions (activated by activator sentinels).

Summary of Abbreviations

PSI Prediction Span Indicator.

Cpd compound.

M.F. mutually exclusive.

CPx Character position $(1 \le x \le 12)$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12.

FWx Machine word of analyzed 10-word item $(0 \le x \le 9)$.

TWx Machine word of unanalyzed 10-word item $(0 \le x \le 9)$.

GWx Grammar word (as kept in experimental program) $(1 \le x \le 3)$.

INITIAL PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: INITLA

Reference Information

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

- 1. Program initializer.
- 2. End of sentence.

Action Taken

Predicts:	1.	Comma	end-wipe	activator.

- 2. Gerund.
- 3. End wipe.
- 4. Relative conjunction.
- 5. End wipe.
- 6. Relative pronoun.
- 7. Subject (inactive).
- 8. M.E. Left object (instrumental) (inactive).
- 9. M.E. Left object (accusative) (inactive).
- 10. Predicate head (inactive).
- 11. Indirect object (inactive).
- 12. Comma end wipe (end clause mode).

13. Subject.

- 14. M.E. Left object (instrumental).
- 15. M.E. Left object (accusative).
- 16. Predicate head.
- 17. Indirect object.
 18. End of sentence.

Other Action:

1. Store "IIC" in comma serial number.

Notes

Predictions 1-12 are made with serial number "IIC", others with "III".

CLAUSER PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: CLASER

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. "," in CPl of FW5 and "INF CLAUSER" in FW9.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

l. Infinity.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Subject.

- 2. M.E. Left object (instrumental).
- 3. M.E. Left object (accusative).

- Predicate head.
 Indirect object.
 Comma end wipe (continue clause mode).

Other Action:

- 1. Before making predictions, wipe all predictions in pool with serial same as comma serial number.
- 2. Store serial number of preferred argument in comma serial. number.

COMMA PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: COMMAA

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. "," in CPl of FW5 and "INF COMMA" in FW9.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

- 1. Comparative Complement.
- 2. Infinity.

Action Taken

- Predicts: 1. Comma end-wipe activator. 9. M.E. Left object
 - 2. Gerund.

 - End wipe.
 Relative conjunction.
 - 5. End wipe.
 - 6. Relative pronoun.
 - 7. Subject (inactive).
 - 8. M.E. Left object (instrumental) (inactive). -

(accusative) (inactive).

- 10. Predicate head (inactive).
 11. Indirect object
 - (inactive). 12. Comma end wipe
- (end clause mode).

Other Action:

- 1. Before making predictions, wipe all predictions in pool with serial same as Comma Serial Number.
- 2. Store serial number of preferred argument in Comma Serial Number.

NOUN PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: NOUN△

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

- 1. "N" in CPl of FW5.
- 2. "PN" in CP1-2 of FW5.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

(Cpd) 1.	Subject.	(Cpd) 7.	Indirect object.
2.	Master.	(Cpd) 8.	Agent.
3.	Numeral master.	(Cpd) 9.	Noun complement.
(Cpd) 4.	Modifier.	(Cpd) 10.	Preposition complement.
(Cpd) 5.	Object.	11.	Comparative complement.
(Cpd) 6.	Left object.	12.	Arbitrary choice.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Pronoun (nominal).

2. Numeral (nominal).

Action Taken

- Predicts: 1. Noun complement.
 - 2. Modifier (inactive).
- 3. Objects, agent, and verb master with 03 PSI as directed by FW8.

Call to (if not master):

- 1. Adjective-noun subject (identical with pronoun subject).
- 2. Modifier.
- 3. Object.

- 4. Left object.
- 5. Indirect object.
- 6. Agent.
- 7. Noun complement.
 8. Preposition complement.

PRONOUN PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: PPRON△

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. "P" in CPl of FW5.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

(Cpd)	l.	Subject.	(Cpd) 7.	Indirect object.
	2.	Master.	(Cpd) 8.	Agent.
	3.	Numeral master.	(Cpd) 9.	Noun complement.
(Cpd)	4.	Modifier.	(Cpd) 10.	Preposition complement.
(Cpd)	5.	Object.	11.	Comparative complement.
(Cpd)	6.	Left object.	12.	Arbitrary choice.

Action Taken

Call to:

- Noun if "N" in CP2 of FW5.
- 2. Adjective if "A" in CP2 of FW5.

ADJECTIVE PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: ADJ

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

- 1. "A" in CPl of FW5, also CP8, CP9, and CP10 of FW5 < 1.
- 2. "PA" in CP1-2 of FW5.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

(Cpd)	l.	${ t Subject.}$	(Cpd) 7. Agent.
	2.	Master.	(Cpd) 8. Noun complement
/ \			,

- (Cpd) 3. Modifier. (Cpd) 9. Preposition complement. (Cpd) 4. Object. 10. Comparative complement.
- (Cpd) 5. Left object. 11. Arbitrary choice.
- (Cpd) 6. Indirect object.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Pronoun (adjectival).

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Objects, agent and 2. End wipe. 3. Master. verb master with 03 PSI as directed 4. End wipe. by FW8.

Call to (if not master):

- 1. Adjective-noun subject (identical with pronoun subject).
- 2. Modifier.
- 3. Object.
- Left object.
 Indirect object.
- 6. Agent.
- 7. Noun complement.
- 8. Preposition complement.

PARTICIPLE PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: PARTA

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. "A" in CPl of FW5 and > 0 in CPlO, but not > 0 in CP8 and CP9 of FW5.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

(Cpd)	l.	Subject.	(Cpd)	7.	Agent.
	2.	Master.	(Cpd)	8.	Noun complement.
(Cpd)	3.	Modifier.	(Cpd)	9.	Preposition complement

(Cpd) 4. Object. 10. Negative.

(Cpd) 5. Left object. 11. Arbitrary choice. (Cpd) 6. Indirect object.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Objects (unless instrumental) as directed by FW8. If "N" in CP10 of FW8 and accusative object predicted, predict instead combined genitive-accusative object.

2. End wipe.

3. Verb master. If "N" in CP10 of FW8, put "N" in CP1

4. Object (instrumental) and agent as directed by FW8.

5. End wipe.

6. Master (PSI = 03) unless fulfilled verb complement.

7. End wipe.

Call to:

1. Adjective-noun subject (identical with Pronoun subject).

2. Modifier.

3. Object.4. Left object.

5. Indirect object.

7. Noun complement.

8. Preposition complement.

6. Agent.

9. Verb complement.

Notes

Participle not accepted by verb complement (Cpd) at this time although it can "call to" verb complement.

Should be accepted by comparative complement.

VERB PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: VERB△

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. "V" in CPl of FW5.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

(Cpd) 1. Subject. 5. Negative. (Cpd) 2. Predicate head. 6. Gerund.

(Cpd) 3. Infinitive predicate head. 7. Arbitrary choice.

(Cpd) 4. Verb master.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Preposition object (with government coding).

- 2. Object as directed by CP5-8 of FW5 (unless instrumental). If preferred argument is predicate head and left object has been found, do not predict object of case of left object. If "N" in CP10 of FW8 and accusative object predicted, predict instead combined genitive-accusative object.
- 3. End wipe.
- 4. Verb master (if "N" in CPlO of FW8, put "N" in CPl of GW1).
- 5. Object (instrumental) and agent as directed by CP5-8 of FW5, unless preferred argument is predicate head and instrumental left object has been found.

Other Action:

1. If "3" in CP12 of FW5, go to BYT' (буть) without making any predictions.

Call to:

1. Verb subject.

4. Verb master.

2. Verb predicate head.

5. Gerund.

3. Infinitive predicate head.

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ADVERB PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: ADV

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

- 1. "H" in CPl of FW5 and not NE (He).
- 2. "A" in CPl of FW5 and 2 or 3 in CP9 of FW5 and not > 0 in CP10 of FW5.
- 3. "A" in CPl of FW5 and l in CP8 of FW5.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

1. Infinity.

Action Taken

- Predicts: 1. Comparative complement, if CP8 of FW5 > 0.
 - 2. Objects, agent and verb master as directed by FW8.
 - 3. End wipe.

Other Action:

1. If neither predictions are made under 1 and 2, go to continue to avoid wiping the prediction pool.

NEGATIVE PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: NEG△△△

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. NE (He) as text word.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

1. Infinity.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Negative.

NEGATED ADVERB PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: NEGADV

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

- 1. "H" in CPl of FW5.
- 2. "A" in CPl of FW5 and 2 or 3 in CP9 of FW5 and not > 0 in CPlO of FW5.
- 3. "A" in CPl of FW5 and l in CP8 of FW5.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

1. Negative.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Comparative complement if CP8 of FW5 > 0.

NUMERAL PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: NUM/_

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. "D" in CPl of FW5.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

(Cpa)	⊥.	Subject.	(Upa) 8.	Noun complement.
	2.	Master.	(Cpd) 9.	Preposition complement.
(Cpd)	3.	Modifier.	10.	Chain numeral.
(Cpd)	4.	Object.	11.	Comparative complement.
(Cpd)	5.	Left object.	12.	Infinity (if nominative).
(Cpd)	6.	Indirect object.	13.	Arbitrary choice.
(Cpd)	7.	Agent.		

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. M.E. Chain numeral.

- 2. M.E. Numeral master according to following conditions (if "A" in CP2 of FW5):
 - (a) if "RZV"or if no intersection between FW6 and FW8, put FW8 in GW1.
 - (b) if intersection, put intersection in GWl; if genitive, predict both singular and plural.
- 3. End wipe.

Call to:

- 1. If "A" in CP2 of FW5 and not numeral master.
 - (a) Adjective-noun subject (identical to pronoun subject).
 - (b) Modifier.

 - (c) Object.(d) Left object.
 - (e) Indirect object.(f) Agent.

 - (g) Noun complement.
 - (h) Preposition complement.
- 2. If "N" in CP2 of FW5, go to noun.

NUMERAL MASTER PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: NUMAST

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

- 1. "A" in CPl of FW5 and CP9 of FW5 < 1.
- 2. "PA" in CP1-2 of FW5.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

1. Numeral master.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Numeral master.

- (a) If "R" in CP2 of GW1, predict "R" in CP2 of GW1 and "Z" in positions corresponding to intersections.
- (b) If not "R" in CP2 of GW1, predict normal intersections.

PREPOSITION PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: PREPAA

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. "R" in GPl of FW5.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

1. Compound preposition.

2. Infinity.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Preposition object.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Preposition complement.

3. End wipe.

2. Compound preposition.

GERUND PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: GERNA

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. "V" in CPl of FW5 and "G" in CP9 of FW6.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

l. Verb.

2. BYT' (буть)

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Compound gerund. 2. End wipe.

INFINITE CONJUNCTION PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: CONJXA

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

- 1. I (и), ILI (или), A (a), or NO (но).
- 2. "," in CPl of FW5 and "INF CONJ" in FW9.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

1. Infinity.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. CHEM (yem).

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. 99-Activator.

Notes

Comma should not fulfill INF CONJ.

Put mark in FW5 for all INF CONJ.

RELATIVE CONJUNCTION PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: RCNJTA

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. "C" in CPl of FW5.

If I (и), ILI (или), A (a), or NO (но), check prediction pool for unfulfilled subject, left object, and predicate head predictions. Accept only if none found.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

1. Relative conjunction.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. If ESLI (если) or CHTOBY (чтобы) as text word, infinitive predicate head.

Other Action:

1. Activate all inactive predictions ($50 \le PSI \le 98$). Update serial number upon activating. Also update serial number of top comma end wipe in pool.

Notes

Should also check for objects of predicate head that must be fulfilled. Cannot do this now.

CHEM (чем) PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: CHEMAA

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. CHEM (Yem) as text word and "C" in CPl of FW5

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

1. Comparative complement.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Object, if comparative complement predicted by adjective predicate head.

Call to:

1. Infinite conjunction, if comparative complement predicted by adverb.

MODIFIER PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: MODAM

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. iiiiMODIFERi in FW9.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Noun.

3. Participle.

2. Adjective.

4. Numeral.

Action Taken

- Predicts: 1. Compound modifier (in same case and number).
 - 2. End wipe.
 - 3. Comma end wipe in continue clause mode.

OBJECT PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: OBJ

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

l. iiiiiOBJECTi in FW9.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Noun.

3. Participle.

2. Adjective.

4. Numeral.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Compound object with same case(s) as object.

2. End wipe.

Notes

This predictor routine also takes care of the following other predictor routines:

- (a) Left object.
- (b) Indirect object.
- (c) Agent.
- (d) Noun complement.
- (e) Preposition complement.

LEFT OBJECT PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: LOBJTA

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

l. iiiiiL∆OBJ∆i in FW9.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Noun.

3. Participle.

2. Adjective.

4. Numeral.

Action Taken

- Predicts: 1. Compound left object with same case(s) as left object.
 - .2. End wipe.

Other Action:

1. Put case in CP2 of GW2 of predicate head prediction.

<u>Notes</u>

Same as object predictor.

INDIRECT OBJECT PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: INDOBJ

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. iiiiiINDAOBJi in FW9.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

- 1. Noun.
- 2. Adjective.

- 3. Participle.
- 4. Numeral.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Compound indirect object.

2. End wipe.

Notes

Same as object predictor.

AGENT PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: AGTAMA

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

l. iiiiiAGENT∆i in FW9.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

- 1. Noun.
- 2. Adjective.

- 3. Participle.
- 4. Numeral.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Compound agent.

2. End wipe.

Notes

Same as object predictor.

NOUN COMPLEMENT PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: NCOMPT

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

l. iiiiiN∆COMPi in FW9.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Noun.

3. Participle.

2. Adjective.

4. Numeral.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Compound noun complement.

2. End wipe.

Notes

Same as object predictor.

PREPOSITION COMPLEMENT PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: RCCMPT

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. iiiiiRACOMPi in FW9.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Noun.

3. Participle.

2. Adjective.

4. Numeral.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Compound preposition complement in same case as preposition complement.

2. End wipe.

Notes

Same as object predictor.

ADJECTIVE-NOUN SUBJECT PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: ANSUB∆

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

l. iiiiiSUBJCTi in FW9 and neither "V" in CPl of FW5 nor
"PN" in CPl-2 of FW5.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Noun.

3. Numeral.

2. Adjective.

4. Participle.

Action Taken

- Predicts: 1. Compound subject with any person, number and gender.
 - 2. End wipe.

Other Action:

- 1. Modify predicate head prediction (if it has not been fulfilled) to 3rd person, and to number and gender of preferred argument. Put > 0 in CP3 of GW2.
- 2. If compound subject, modify predicate head prediction to 3rd person plural any gender.

PRONOUN SUBJECT PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: PSUBAA

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. iiiiiSUBJCTi in FW9 and "PN" in CP1-2 of FW5.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Noun.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Compound subject with any person, number and gender.

2. End wipe.

Other Action:

- 1. Modify predicate head (if it has not been fulfilled) as to person, number and gender of pronoun and put > 0 in CP3 of GW2.
- 2. If compound subject, modify to 3rd person plural, any gender.

Notes

This has been merged with adjective-noun subject.

VERB SUBJECT PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: VSUBAA

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. iiiiiSUBJCTi in FW9 and "V" in CPl of FW5.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Verb

2. ВҮТ! (буть)

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Compound subject (verb infinitive only: CP2 of GW2 = 1).

2. End wipe.

Other Action:

1. Modifies predicate head (if it has not been fulfilled) to 3rd person, neuter, singular, and puts > 0 in CP3 of GW2.

VERB PREDICATE HEAD PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: VPREDH

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

l. iiiiiV∆PRED∆ in FW9.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Verb

2. BYT' (буть)

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Compound predicate head with same person, number and gender.

Other Action:

- 1. If predicate head is 1st person, modify PSI of subject to 03.
- Modifies subject (if it has not been fulfilled) as to person, number and gender, and puts > 0 into CP3 of GW2.
- 3. Erases left object predictions if they have not been fulfilled.

ADJECTIVE PREDICATE HEAD PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: APREDH

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

- 1. "A" in CPl of FW5 and 1 or 2 in CP9 of FW5.
- 2. "X" in CPl of FW5.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

- 1. Predicate head.
- (Cpd) 2. Verb complement.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Comparative complement, if CP8 of FW5 > 0.

- 2. Objects, agent and verb master with 03 PSI as directed by FW8, if CP8 of FW5 \leq 0 and left object not fulfilled.
- 3. Verb master.*
- 4. Compound predicate head with same person, number, and gender.

Other Action:

- 1. Wipe left object predictions if not yet fulfilled.
- 2. If CPl of FW5 is "X", wipe subject prediction with same serial number as in CPl-3 of FW9.
- 3. If CPl of FW5 is "A", modify subject prediction to any person and to number and gender of preferred argument and put > 0 into CP3 of GW2.

Notes

*If predict verb master due to "P9" code in number 2 above, must inhibit prediction of 3 above.

BYT' (6yTb) PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: BYTAAA

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. "V" in CPl of FW5 and "3" in CPl2 of FW5.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Verb

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. M.E. Verb master (if "N" in CPlO of FW8, put "N" in CPl of GW1).

- 2. M.E. Object (nominative-instrumental combined) (if left object found, don't predict object).
- 3. M.E. Verb complement (predict any number and gender if have gerund or infinitive).

Call to:

- 1. Verb subject.
- 2. Verb predicate head.
- 3. Infinitive predicate head.
- 4. Verb master.
- 5. Gerund.

INFINITIVE PREDICATE HEAD PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: IPREDT

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

l. iiiiI∆PRED∆∆ in FW9.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Verb

2. ВҮТ' (буть)

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Compound infinitive predicate head.

2. End wipe.

VERB COMPLEMENT PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: VCOMPT

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

iiiii∨∆COMP∆ in FW9.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Participle

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Compound verb complement (with same number and gender).

2. End wipe.

VERB MASTER PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: VMASTT

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. iiiiiV∆MAST∆ in FW9.

Called in by the following predictor subroutines:

1. Verb

2. BYT' (буть)

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Compound verb master.

PREPOSITION OBJECT PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: ROBJTA

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. "R" in CPl of FW5, the identical preposition, and agreement with government code.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

1. Preposition object.

Action Taken

Call to:

1. Preposition.

Notes

Same as preposition routine.

\$--- PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE
Assembly Address: DOLLAR

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. "#" in CP1 of FW2.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

1. Infinity.

Action Taken

Other Action:

1. Go to continue to avoid wiping the prediction pool.

LEFT PAREN PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE Assembly Address: LPAREN

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

1. "*(" as input text word.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

1. Infinity.

Action Taken

Predicts: 1. Right paren end wipe.

END-OF-SENTENCE PREDICTOR SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: EOSTAA

Reference Information

Characterized by (syntactic role mark):

- 1. "." in CPl of FW5.
- 2. ";" in CPl of FW5.
- 3. ":" in CPl of FW5.

Accepted by the following tester subroutines:

1. End of sentence.

Action Taken

Other Action:

- 1. Wipe prediction pool completely.
- 2. Set chain number to 00.
- 3. Put 3 space blockettes in hindsight and final choice tapes.

Call to:

1. Initial.

SUBJECT TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 01

ABS, 000012, 00, SUBJ

Compound PSI = 99

ABS, 000992, 00, CSUBJE

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Initial (active and inactive).
- 2. Comma (inactive).
- 3. Clauser.

Modified by:

- 1. Verb predicate head.
- 2. Adjective predicate head.

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Adjective-noun subject.
- 2. Pronoun subject.
- 3. Verb subject.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- 1. Noun.
- 2. Adjective.
 3. Participle.
 4. Numeral.

if prediction is in 3rd person,

- 5. Pronoun, if prediction matches in person.
- 6. Verb (infinitive), if prediction is 3rd person, singular, neuter.

Grammatical Information required:

- 1. GW1: Nominative and number.
- 2. GW2: CPl: Gender. CP2: Subject must be verb if > 0. CP3: Predicate head fulfilled if > 0. CP4: Person.

Syntactic Role Mark

∆∆SUBJC**T**∆

Syntactic Role Mark

∆CSUBJCT∆

PREDICATE HEAD TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 01

ABS, 000012, 00, PREDAM

Compound PSI = 99

ABS, 000992, 00, CPREDA

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Initial (both active and inactive).
- 2. Comma (inactive).
- 3. Clauser.

Modified by:

- 1. Adjective-noun subject.
- 2. Pronoun subject.
- 3. Verb subject.
- 4. Left object.

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Verb predicate head.
- 2. Adjective predicate head.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- 1. Verb (indicative).
- 2. Adjective predicate head (if CP2 of GW2 < 1).

Grammatical information required:

- 1. GW1: Nominative and number.

Syntactic Role Mark

∆∆V∆PRED∆

∆^A^PRED∆

Syntactic Role Mark

∆CV∆PRED∆

∆CA∆PRED∆

INFINITIVE PREDICATE HEAD TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 00

ABS, 000000, 00, IPREDA

Compound PSI = 99

ABS, 000990, 00, CIPRED

Reference Information

Predicted by:

l. Relative conjunction. (ESLI (если) and CHTOBY (чтобы) only).

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Infinitive predicate head.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

1. Verb (infinitive).

Immediate Action

Wipe all predictions down to, but not including, top comma end wipe.

Syntactic Role Mark

 \triangle I \triangle PRED \triangle \triangle

Syntactic Role Mark

CIAPREDAA

١,

MASTER TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 01

ABS, 000012, 00, MASTA

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Adjective.
- 2. Participle.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- 1. Adjective.
- 2. Noun.
- 3. Pronoun.
- 4. Numeral.
- 5. Participle.

Grammatical information required:

- 1. GWl: Case and number.
- 2. GW2: Gender.
- 3. GW3: Mark of word making prediction.

Syntactic Role Mark

MXXXXXXXXX

(x-x = mark of word predicting master)

Notes

Master preferred argument should override object or agent preferred argument from word with same text serial number. (This test made in override.)

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NUMERAL MASTER TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 01

ABS, 000012, 00, NMASTA

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Numeral.
- 2. Numeral master.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- l. Noun.
- 2. Pronoun (nominal).
- 3. Numeral master.

Grammatical information required:

- 1. GW1: "RZV" or case and number.
- 2. GW2: Mark of word making prediction.

Syntactic Role Mark

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

(x-x = mark of word predicting numeral master)

Notes

If "R" in CP2 of GW1, both 1 and 2 must be genitive singular and 3 fulfills non-R case and number. Otherwise, look for normal intersection.

VERB MASTER TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 03

ABS, 000031, 00, VMASTA

Compound PSI = 99

ABS, 000991, 00, CVMAST

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- l. Noun.
- 2. Adjective.
- 3. Participle.
- 4. Verb
- 5. Adverb
- 6. Adjective predicate head.
- 7. ВУТ! (буть).

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Verb master.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

1. Verb (infinitive).

Grammatical information required:

1. GW1: CP1: "N" if negated.

Immediate Action

If "N" in CPl of GWl, put "N" in CPlO of FW8.

Syntactic Role Mark

∆∆V∆MAST∆

Syntactic Role Mark

△CV△MAS T△

VERB COMPLEMENT TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 03

ABS, 000031, 00, VCOMPA

Compound PSI = 99

ABS, 000991, 00, CVCOMP

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. ВУТ: (буть).

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Verb complement.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

1. Adjective with 1 or 2 in CP9 of FW5.

Grammatical information required:

1. GW1: CP1: Gender, CP2: Number.

Syntactic Role Mark

∆∆V∆C OMP∆

Syntactic Role Mark

 $\triangle CV \triangle COMP \triangle$

Notes

Presently go to participle predictor. Should go directly to verb complement predictor.

MODIFIER TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 50

ABS, 000501, 00, MODIFA

Compound PSI = 99

ABS, 000992, 00, CMODIF

Reference Information

Predicted by:

l. Noun.

Modified by:

1. Activated by comma endwipe activator.

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Modifier.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- l. Noun.

- 2. Pronoun.
 3. Adjective.
 4. Participle.
 5. Numeral.

Grammatical information required:

1. GWl: Case and number.

Syntactic Role Mark

CMODIFER△

Syntactic Role Mark

∆MODIFER∆

OBJECT TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = Ol

ABS, 000012, 00, OBJECT

Compound PSI = 99

ABS, 000992, 00, COBJCT

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Noun.
- Adjective.
 Participle.
- 4. Verb. 5. Adverb.
- 6. CHEM (чем).
- 7. Adjective predicate head.
- 8. BYT' (буть).

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Object.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- 1. Noun.
- 2. Pronoun.
- 3. Adjective.
- 4. Participle.
- 5. Numeral.

Grammatical information required:

1. GW1: Case and Number.

2. GW2: "AND OBJECTA"

Syntactic Role Mark

△COBJECT△

Syntactic Role Mark

∆∆OBJECT∆

<u>Notes</u>

This tester routine also takes care of the following testers:

- (a) Left object.
- (b) Indirect object.
 (c) Agent.

- (d) Noun complement.
- (e) Preposition complement.

LEFT OBJECT TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 03

ABS, 000032, 00, LOBJEA

Compound PSI = 99

ABS, 000992, 00, CLOBJE

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Initial (active and inactive).
- 2. Comma (inactive).
- 3. Clauser

Modified by:

- 1. Wiped by verb predicate head.
- 2. Wiped by adjective predicate head.

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Left object.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- 1. Noun.
- 2. Pronoun.
- 3. Adjective.
- 4. Participle.
- 5. Numeral.

Grammatical Information required:

- l. GW1: "00A000 00A000" or "000010 000010"
- 2. GW2: "AMAL AOBJAM"

Syntactic Role Mark

 $\triangle \triangle I \triangle OB J \triangle$

Syntactic Role Mark

 $\Delta CL\Delta OBJ\Delta$

Notes

INDIRECT OBJECT TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 03

ABS, 000032, 00, INDOBA

Compound PSI = 99 ABS, 000992, 00, CINDOB

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Initial (active and inactive).
- 2. Comma (inactive).
- 3. Clauser.

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Indirect object.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- 1. Noun.

- 2. Pronoun.
 3. Adjective.
 4. Participle.
 5. Numeral.

Grammatical information required:

1. GW1: "000C00 000C00"

2. GW2: "AMAIN DAOBJA"

Syntactic Role Mark

 Δ IND Δ OBJ Δ

Syntactic Role Mark

CINDAOBJA

Notes

AGENT TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 03

ABS, 000032, 00, AGENTA

Compound PSI = 99

ABS, 000992, 00, CAGENT

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Noun.
- 2. Adjective.
- 3. Participle.
- 4. Verb.
- 5. Adverb.

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Agent.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- 1. Noun.
- 2. Pronoun.
- 3. Adjective.
- 4. Participle.
- 5. Numeral.

Grammatical information required:

1. GW1: Case and number.

2. GW2: " MANAGENTAM

Syntactic Role Mark

△ AGENT △

Syntactic Role Mark

∆CAGEN**T**∆∆

Notes

NOUN COMPLEMENT TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 00

ABS, 000002, 00, NCOMPA

Compound PSI = 99

ABS, 000992, 00, CNCOMP

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Noun.

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Noun complement.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- 1. Noun.
- 2. Pronoun.
- 3. Adjective.
- 4. Participle.
- 5. Numeral.

Grammatical information required:

1. GW1: "OGOOOO OGOOOO"

2. GW2: "AMAN ACOMPA"

Syntactic Role Mark

∆∆N∆C OMP∆

Syntactic Role Mark

∆CN∆COMP∆

Notes

PREPOSITION COMPLEMENT TESTER SUBROUTINE

FSI = 01

ABS, 000012, 00, RCOMPA

Compound PSI = 99

ABS, 000992, 00, CRCOMP

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Preposition.

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Preposition complement.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- l. Noun.
- 2. Pronoun.
- 3. Adjective.
- 4. Participle.
 5. Numeral.

Grammatical information required:

- 1. GW1: Case and number.
- 2. GW2: "AMARACOMPA".

Syntactic Role Mark

∆∆R∆C OMP∆

Syntactic Role Mark

ACRAC OM PA

Notes

CHAIN NUMERAL TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 00

ABS, 000003, 00, CHNNUM

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Numeral.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

1. Numeral.

Grammatical information required:

- 1. GW1: Case and number.
- 2. GW2: Gender.
- 3. GW3: Mark of work making prediction.

Syntactic Role Mark

xxxxxxxxX

(x-x = mark of word predicting chain numeral)

1

NEGATIVE TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 00

ABS, 000000, 00, NEGTIV

Reference Information

Predicted by:

l. Negative.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- 1. Verb.
- 2. Participie.
 3. Negatei adverb.

Immediate Action

- 1. If fulfilled by 1 or 2:
 - (a) Put "N" in CP10 of FW8.
 - (b) Do not call to success.
 - (a) Don't make mark.

Syntactic Role Mark

INFAADVBAAAA

September 1961

COMPARATIVE COMPLEMENT TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 01

ABS, 000011, 00, CMPCMP

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- Adverb.
 Negated adverb.
- 3. Adjective predicate head.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- 1. Noun.
- 1. Noun.
 2. Pronoun (adjectival). must be genitive.

- 3. Adjective.
 4. Numeral.
 5. CHEM (yem).
 6. Comma.

Grammatical information required:

1. GW1: "A00000 000000" if predicted by adverb or negated adverb.

"P00000 000000" if predicted by adjective predicate head.

Syntactic Role Mark

∆CMP∆CMP∆

Notes

Must eliminate comma fulfillment.

PREPOSITION OBJECT TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 00

ABS, 000001, CO, ROBJEA

Reference Information

Predicted by:

l. Verb.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

1. Preposition object.

Grammatical information required:

l. Gwl: Preposition government code in CPl-2 (e.g., El, H6, etc.).

Syntactic Role Mark

ΔRΔΟΒJΔΔΔ

Notes

- 1. Compounding not taken into account.
- 2. A table of prepositions and codes is stored in the program, one machine word per preposition and code: CCPPPPPPPPN.

 CC-Government code. N-case of governed preposition.

 PPPPPPPP-X-lit of preposition with delta fill.

COMPOUND PREPOSITION TESTER SUBROUTINE

Compound PSI = 99
ABS, 000991, 00, CPREPA

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Preposition.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

1. Preposition (that is identical).

Grammatical information required:

1. GWl: Preposition (x-lit).

Syntactic Role Mark

 $C\Delta PREF \triangle \Delta \Delta$

GERUND TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 03

ABS, 000030, 00, GERUND

Compound PSI = 99

ABS, 000990, 00, CGERN∆

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Initial.
- 2. Comma.

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Gerund.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

l. Verb (gerund).

Syntactic Role Mark

CGERUND

Syntactic Role Mark

 $\triangle GERUND \triangle \triangle$

RELATIVE CONJUNCTION TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 03

ABS, 000030, 00, RCONJA

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- l. Initial.
- 2. Comma

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

1. Relative conjunction.

Syntactic Role Mark

K∆R∆CONJ∆

A

RELATIVE PRONOUN TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 03

ABS, 000030, 00, RPRON∆

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Initial.
- 2. Comma.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

1. Relative pronoun.*

Immediate Action

Whether or not there has been a previous success, upon fulfillment, the routine activates all predictions in the pool with $50 \le PSI \le 98$, changing serial number. This tester never calls to the success control routine, and continues as if there had been no success. Change serial of top comma end wipe in pool to serial in T4. Set "K" extractor subroutine.

Notes

*A relative pronoun is characterized by:

- (a) "P" in CPl of OW and
- (b) "R" in CP8 of OW.

ı

INFINITY TESTER SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: INFINT

Reference Information

Called in by:

- 1. End of sentence.
- 2. End wipe.
- 3. Comma end wipe.
- 4. Right paren end wipe.
- 5. Comma end-wipe activator.
- 6. 99-activator.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- 1. Comma.
- 2. Clauser.
- 3. Adverb.
- 4. Negative.

- 5. Numeral (nominative with "C" in CPl2 of FW5).
- 6. Preposition.
- 7. Infinite conjunction.
 8. Dollar sign.
 9. Left paren.

Syntactic Role Mark (respectively)

- 1. INFACOMMAAAA
- 2. INFACLAUSERA
- 3. INFAADVBAAA
- 4. INFANEGATIVE
- 5. INFANUMERALA
- 6. INFAPREPASSA
- 7. INFACONJNCTA
 8. INFA *****
 9. INFALAPARENA

ARBITRARY CHOICE TESTER SUBROUTINE

Assembly Address: ARBTRA

Reference Information

Called in by:

1. End-of-sentence end wipe.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

- l. Noun.
- 2. Pronoun.
- 3. Adjective.
- 4. Participle 5. Verb.
- 6. Numeral.
- 7. and others not accepted by infinity or other predictions.

Syntactic Role Mark

△△ARB TR△△

Notes

- 1. This tester can be fulfilled only if there are no previous "success".
- 2. If fulfilled, increase chain number by 1.
- 3. Go to prediction generating control whether or not fulfilled.

September 1961

END-OF-SENTENCE TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 01

ABS, 000010, 00, EOSEAA

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Initial.

Called in by:

- 1. Right paren end wipe.
- 2. Comma end wipe (continue clause mode).

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

1. End of sentence.

Immediate Action

When testing is finished, go to infinity and then transfer to end of sentence end wipe.

Syntactic Role Mark

ENDAOFASENT.

(پ

END-WIPE SENTINEL SUBROUTINE

ABS, 000020 00, ENDWPE

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Initial (2).
- 2. Comma (2).
- 3. Adjective (2).
- 4. Participle (3).
- 5. Verb.
- 6. Adverb.
- 7. Numeral.
- 8. Preposition.
- 9. Gerund.
- 10. Modifier.

- 11. Object.
- 12. Left object.
- 13. Indirect object.
- 14. Agent.
- 15. Noun complement.
- 16. Preposition complement.
- 17. Adjective-noun subject.
 18. Verb subject.
- 19. Infinitive predicate head.
- 20. Verb complement.

Called in by:

1. Comma end wipe (either if in end clause mode or if have "*)").

- 1. Perform <u>infinity</u> tester.
- 2. If no success, wipe everything preceding in the pool including itself, and then continue with testing. Write all wiped Ol PSI predictions on hindsight tape with grammatical information.

COMMA END-WIPE SENTINEL SUBROUTINE

ABS, 000021 00, CEWAAA

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Initial (in end clause mode).
- 2. Clauser (in continue clause mode).
- 3. Comma (in end clause mode).
- 4. Modifier (in continue clause mode).

Modified by:

- 1. End-of-sentence end wipe.
- Comma end-wipe activator.
 Program executive routine.

Testing Criteria

Grammatical information required:

1. GW1: "ENDACLAUSEAA" or "CONT.CLAUSE"

- 1. Perform infinity tester.
- 2. If in end clause mode or this item is a "*)", transfer to end wipe.
- 3. If in continue clause mode, transfer to end of sentence.

END-OF-SENTENCE END-WIPE SENTINEL SUBROUTINE

ABS, 000020,00, ESEW△△

Reference Information

Called in by:

1. End of sentence (via infinity).

- 1. Set all comma end-wipe sentinels to continue clause mode.
- 2. (a) If came from comma end wipe and there was no success, wipe all predictions before and including comma end wipe. Go to arbitrary choice.
 - (b) If came from end of sentence, wipe entire pool except end of sentence. Go to arbitrary choice.
 - (c) If came from comma end wipe and there was a success, return to executive routine control.

RIGHT PAREN TESTER SUBROUTINE

PSI = 01

ABS, 000020, 00, RPEWAA

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Left paren.

Testing Criteria

Fulfilled by:

1. "*)" as text word.

Immediate Action

- 1. If not fulfilled, go to right paren end wipe.
- 2. If fulfilled, wipe this and all previous predictions.

Syntactic Role Mark

ΔRΔPARENΔ

Notes

This tester together with right paren end wipe are one program routine. Present PSI of combined routine is 02.

RIGHT PAREN END-WIPE SENTINEL SUBROUTINE

ABS, 000020,00, RPEWAA

Reference Information

Called in by:

1. Right paren.

Immediate Action

- 1. Perform infinity tester.
- 2. Go to end of sentence tester.

Notes

This sentinel together with right paren tester are one program routine.

COMMA END-WIPE ACTIVATOR SENTINEL SUBROUTINE

ABS, 000020,00, CEWAAA

Reference Information

Predicted by:

- 1. Initial.
- 2. Comma.

- l. Perform <u>infinity</u> tester.
- 2. If no success, wipe this and all previous predictions in pool.
- 3. Modify comma end-wipe sentinels to end clause mode.
- 4. Activate all modifier predictions in pool.

99-ACTIVATOR SENTINEL SUBROUTINE

ABS, 000020,00, A99EW∆

Reference Information

Predicted by:

1. Infinite conjunction.

- 1. Perform <u>infinity</u> tester.
- 2. If no success, wipe this and all previous predictions in pool.
- 3. Activate all 99 PSI predictions in pool.

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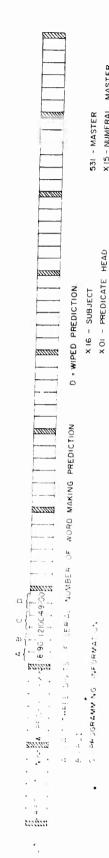
Wiped Prediction

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INTERSECTING ARGUMENT

Hindsight Item

A -------



X 15 - NUMERAL MASTER

659 - OBJECT, AGENT, PREPOSITION COMPLEMENT

Output Fc. at of the Experimental Predictive Syntactic Analysis Program Figure 1

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A Basic Phrase Figure 2

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A Basic Phrase with an Unfulfilled Master Prediction Figure 3

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A Basic Phrase with a Nested Prepositional Phrase Figure 4

14

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A Basic Phrase with a Noun Preceding an Adjective Figure 5

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	AL JERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	PREFERRED ARGUMENT		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
UNANALYZED TEXT	SEFLAL NO WORD OWNER	SIZE OF POOL 19 POOL 10 14 CH-CGCT WFILESTON 11 CH-CGCT WFILEST	HINDSIGHT	0 0011-0002 AD01000 0
	A A S A S A W W C W A R K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F A K E F	OHAIN NO (1977) 1977 1977 1977 1977 1977 1977 1977		2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -
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A Noun Phrase Figure 6

SEMIORGANIZED DICTIONARY WORD SERIAL NO. 2677200002 20083035714 10810000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE III SUBJCT 527 N COMP INF N FRED N III N PRED FND OF SENT.	
SEMIORGAI SEMIORGAI N	PREFERRED ARGUMENT N	o
TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD 1 -0527 PN K 3TP O C -0529 PN I STN O C -0539 PN C -0539	SIZE OF CHAIN NO POOL O 0 18 - 0527 PN K 3TP 0 O 0 2 5 - 0529 PN 1 3TN 0 O 12 5 - 0530 N 1 3TN 0 O 12 5 - 0530 N 2 0P30000 O 0 12 5 - 0531 .	Sychizunn650 CGACOOOGAONO OND DIJECT
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) POT ON NO NO A POT ON THE GA TOTO NO THE GA VOTION NO THE ZAL A	PO1.00 ON-A PO1.00 NICH-EGN 101.00 N-E VOM.00 AAAAL-A	#IPEC 590012U00659 (GAC
FIRST ENGLISH FOUNDALENT NOTHING NOTHI	9 ** ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	PPEDICTION

A Pronoun Incorrectly Analyzed as a Noun

Figure 7

	2EU DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. 108273333332 208370000000 219240000000 199500000000	•	SYNTACTIC ROLE III SUBJCT 178 SUBJCTM 179 SUBJCTM 111 V PRED	•	ALPERNATIVE ROLE III SUBJCT III L OBJ III L OBJ III L OBJ
	3rd SEMIORGANIZED WORDN-A		PREFERRED ARGUMENT		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
UNANALYZED TEXT	TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO WORD ON -0178 KDKUADO OUK-0179 ADOLINGO OUK-0180 KDILNGOO OUK-0181 VNOOPSF40O	ANALYZED TEXT	SIZE OF CO 18 OCK-0178 AFK0A60 O CO 10 OCK-0178 AFK0A60 O CO 11 OCK-0178 AFINGOO CO 11 COK-0180 WFI1NGOO CO 12 OCK-0181 WNOUPSF440	HINDSIGHT	00K-0178 wDK0A80 0 CUK-0178 ADK0A00 0 CUK-0178 ADK0A00 0 CUK-0179 ADC0A00 0 CUK-0179 ADC0A00 0 CUK-0179 ADC0A00 0
	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER ITRANSLITERATED) AUTHOR WORTE ADA.OC FIZICHESK-IF NIO.OC JANEEN - JA VOM.OC TREBU-JIT		AOP.O. WNUG-1E AOA.O. T12 TCHESK-IF NIO.O. 14 VLENI-JA VON.O. T4 E BU-JIT		# 1PE 181012011650 060000000000000000000000000000000
	EQUIVALENT ABNY THYSICAL APPEADANCE ACUIPE		1 1 2 5 C L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L		ANANA NANA NANA NANA NANA NANA NANA NA

The Analysis of an Adjective-noun Homograph Figure 8

	SEMIORGANIZED DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. SERIAL NO. PRORPORAGOGGO 19424555554 176840000000 1768400000000		SYNTACTIC ROLE POORDOACOCOO INF PREP 354 R COMP R4 355 R COMP
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	,	PREFERRED ARGUMENT
UNANALYZED TEXT	SERAL NO WORD OUNTO SSA HOUSED OUNTO SSA HOUSED OUNTO SSS A POOLOGO OUNTO SSS A POOLOGO	ANALYZED TEXT	CHAIN NO POOL O 17 00H-0354 P O 19 00H-0355 ADDUNGO C 23 CCH-0356 PDIINOO
	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) 101,00 PR-1 A02,00 PR-11 A02,00 PALLICH'-YX N10,00 ISSLEDUVANI- JAV		101-00 PR-1 A07-00 AALLICHN-YX NIO-00 ISSLEFOUNDNI- JAY
	FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT CONNECTED #1 TH OTFRENENT PERACH		UNNECTEC WITH UTFFERNT MFSEACH

A Prepositional Phrase Figure 9

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		SERIAL NO.	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	01502820210	SYNTACTIC	INF FREP		ALTERNATIVE ROLE 447 R COMP
	3 rd	WORD SERIAL NO.			6)	GOOROJGOUGO INF FREP		
		ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	NGACIPAGACIPAGAGABABABABA 1GB-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-		PREFERRED ARGUMENT	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
UNANALYZED TEXT	0	OK - O 6 u WORD	OCATION SECOND	ANALYZED TEXT	CHAIN NO POOL		HINDSICHT	00K-0648R PN K 3TP C 00K-06481 PA K ATS 0 0 0 K ATS 0
	STATE STATES TO SEE STATES	1 ' ,	Wall Comments			4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		
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A Prepositional Phrase with Number Ambiguity Figure 10

FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)	TEXT SERIAL NO.	ORGANIZED WORD	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED DICTIONARY WORD SERIAL NO.
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		ANALYZE	ANALYZED TEXT		
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					CTOATNAS
		CHAIN NO POOL		PREFERRED ARGUMENT	ROLE
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<i>*</i> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	AC* • CUUB-OJ	71 40 00K-06R7	0001404		PACROCABO650 INF PREP
L S C L C S	ACU. 1 PRENYBUCHCH 11	01 44 03K-06AB			AB6 R COMP
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				INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	ALTERNATIVE
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		CUK-06P7	NDA1000 0	J	
- 1	00-400000000000000000000000000000000000	7490-XCU	4DA1000 0		-
		C08-06P7	NDA1000 0		•
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A Prepositional Phrase with Case Ambiguity Figure 11

	SEMIORGANIZED DICTIONARY WORD SERIAL NO. PAOROCABUGED DOOGOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	SYNTACTIC ROLE ROLE PAORONABOGSO INF PREP 357 R COMP 358 N COMP 359 N COMP	•	ALTERNATIVE ROLE 351 OBJECT %47 IND 08J
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTSAP-APC-C-PN-A	PREFERRED ARGUMENTAP-APF-APF-AP		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
UNANALYZED TEXT	SERIAL NG. WORD OUH-0357 U OUH-0359 WD11F000 CUH-0359 MD12F000 CUH-0350 MD12F000	CHAIN NO POOL O 24 CUH-0357 H O 24 CUH-0358 WITFOOO O 26 CUH-0358 WITFOOO O 34 CUH-0350 AROUNGO O 34 CUH-0350 AROUNGO	HINDSIGHT	00H-0358 MP11F000
	VARKER TRANSLITERATEDI 101. CU -V NOTO OPLAST -1 ACTO SANTIMETROVE VA NOTO OPLAST -1	TOA. CO LV NC. CO CREAST-1 AC. CO SANTIMETROVE YA ACHIOU VOLNE		NO4.0C 0PLAST-7 NG4.CO 0PLAST-7
•	EQUIVALENT FOUNTALENT 11 11 1610A 170P. PAVE	7 1 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	•	4E610A

A Prepositional Phrase with Case and Number Ambiguity Figure 12

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SEMICRANIZED DICTIONARY	PREFERRED ARGUMENT N	ALTERNATIVE ROLE
TEXT ORGANIZED ONE O225 WORD ONE O225 WORESUPE ONE O225 WORESUPE ONE O228 WOITF100	SIZE OF CHAIN NO POOL CO 26 COK-C225 NDIIN100 CO 27 CUK-C226 NNIIF100 CO 34 CUK-C228 NNIIF100	######################################
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) NIO. OP REVUIT NO VOLUMENT OF NO VOLUM	NO. O DECYTRACYENT -E NO. O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	00.100 NON.002
FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT FRETPATION WOLECILE ONE	ACT TANT TO CO	

A Numeral Phrase with a Numeral of the First Type Figure 13

SEMIORGANIZED DICTIONARY	PREFERRED ARGUMENT APAP APP AP		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS APAPAA 0000000GAC0P 511 R COMP
UNANALYZED TEXT SERIAL NO WORD CUT-OS) 1 P CUT-OS) 2 P CUT-OS) 2 P CUT-OS) 2 P CUT-OS) 3 P CUT-OS) 4 P CUT-OS) 5 P CUT-OS) 6 P CUT-OS) 6 P CUT-OS) 6 P CUT-OS) 7 P	SIZE OF CHAIN NO POOL O OF OUH-OSII P O OF OUH-OSII P O O O OUH-OSII P O O OUH-OSII P O O OUH-OSII P O O OUH-OSII P O OU	HINDSIGHT	OUH-USIZ IN KACUPY
MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) 101.00 - 00 - 00 102.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 103.00 - 00 1	101 - DC - V DC 1 - DC		D01.00 DVLY-
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A Numeral Phrase with a Numeral of the First Type Figure 14

3 rd DICTIONARY SEMIORANIZED DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. SERIAL	PREFERRED ARGUMENT N==================================	ALTERNATIVE ROLE ROLE
ALTERNATIVE AND NATION OF THE		INTERSECTING A
TEXT ORGANIZED SERAL NO. WORD S -0245 NACJPVKK C -0247 NTAIPGOO S -0248 VSRKCOOOCO. S -0248 VSRKCOOOCO.	SIZE OF CHAIN NO. POOL O 1 14 - 0.245 PA RACJPVKK O 1 0 5 - 0.246 ADD1000 0 O 0 9 5 - 0.247 NDA1P000 0 O 1 0 5 - 0.249 VSOKC00000	### 10245 NW RACJPWKK 5 -0245 NW RACJPWKK
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) DD1:-0	001.00 BUALT. A02.00 OSTONIMM-VX NO1.10 WATEMAT'N-0V VIA.00 MB I ML-T	DO: .00 DUA-T: DO: .00 DUA-T: AOP: .00 TENETIK-OV
FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT FTVE LIEVER AATHEVATICIA N ANVE TC	2	0 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

A Numeral Phrase with a Numeral of the Second Type Figure 15

	SEMIORGANIZED DICTIONARY SEMIORGANIZED DICTIONARY WORD N-ANA F-F OROCOOZVOOO 045693333322 -G-F-NA F-F-F P? CG-F-NA F-F-F-F P? CG-F-NA F-F-F-F P? CG-F-NA F-F-F-F P? CG-F-NA F-F-F-F P? CG-F-NA F-F-F-F-F P?	SYNTACTIC SYNTACTIC ROLE		NTERSECTING ARGUMENTS ROLE
UNANALYZED TEXT	SERAL NO. WORD ALTERNAT COM-OZIO N FECUNKK N-AN COK-OZIO N FIFTCO -G-C-DR	SIZE OF SIZE OF CHAIN NO POOL O 18 CUSTOR OF RECUPERK TO 18 CUSTOR OF RECUPERK TO 19 CUSTOR OF RECUPERK TO 19 CUSTOR OF RECUPERK TO 19 CUSTOR OF THE TOOL O	HINDSIGHT	NUTERSECTING OUR -0219 ON RECUPERK OUR -0219 OB RECUPERK OUR -0210 OB RECUPERK OUR -0220 WP115100
	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD WARKER (TRANSLITERATED) CO	0) 		00000000000000000000000000000000000000
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A Numeral Phrase with a Numeral of the Third Type Figure 16

Srd DUCTIONARY WORD SERIAL NO.	SYNTACTIC ROLE OROCOOZVUODO III SUBJCT 255 SUBJCTN 236 SUBJCTN	ALTERNATIVE ROLE ORODGOZVOCOO 111 SUBJOT OROGOZVOCOO 111 C OBJ 111 C OBJ 111 C OBJ
ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS N.AN.A A.AN.A FF	PREFERRED ARGUMENT NN A OROCOOZVUOOO 111	NTERSECTING ARGUMENTS NN A
UNANALYZED TEXT TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD \$ -0.235 RACDPKK \$ -0.235 RACDPKK \$ -0.235 RACDPKK \$ -0.235 RACDPKK \$ -0.235 WORD \$ -0.235 RACDPKK \$ -0.237 WDIIFOOO	SIZE OF GHAIN NO POOL O 24 \$ -0235 PA RACJPWKK O 10 \$ -0235 POCCOSO O 09 \$ -0237 POILFOOO	### HINDSIGHT 5 -02%5 NN RAGUPWKK 6 -02%5 NA RAGUPWKK 5 -02%5 AD00000 6 -02% AD00000 6 -02% AD00000
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) DO1,00 CHETYR-F A02,00 CHENNYF NO4,00 KAIG-I	DO1.00 CHLTVR-F A03.00 CHERN-YF NC4.10 KAIG-1	DO1.00 OFE TYRES TO4.00 OFE TYRES DO1.00 OFE TYRES A00.00 OFE TYRES A00.00 OFE TYRES A00.00 OFE TYRES
FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT FOUR STAFF	Q V x O C C — D D	ααανν ¬) ¬ « σ ((, α , α υ

A Numeral Phrase with a Numeral of the Third Type Figure 17

	SEMIORGANIZED DICTIONARY WORD SERIAL NO. ORGODOZVOCOO 2135-0416-666 2135-0000000 CB915-00000000 CB915-000000000000000000000000000000000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE O90000ZV0C00 111 SUBJCT 241 SUBJCTN 242 SUBJCTN	•	ALTERNATIVE ORODODZVUNOC 111 SUBJCT ORODOCZVUNOC 111 LOBJ ORODOCZVUNOC 111 LOBJ 111 LOBJ
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS N-A-1-N-A-1-1 A-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	PREFERRED ARGUMENT N		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
UNANALYZED TEXT	SERIAL NO WORD S - CRA1 C ACCO CO S - CRA2 C ACCO CO S - CRA3 C ACCO CO S - CR	SIZE OF CHAMM NO POOL CO 24 \$ -0243 APCONDO CO 10 \$ -0243 APTIFONC CO 35 \$ -0245 APTIFONC CO 35 \$ -0245 APTIFONC CO 35 \$	HINDSIGHT	# 10201 ON MACUPYRK # 10201 ON MACUPYRK # 10202 ON MACUPYRK # 10202 ON MACUPYR # 1
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A Numeral Phrase with a Numeral of the Third Type Figure 18

3.7d DICTIONARY MORD DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. SE	SYNTAGTICS	00000000000 111 SUBJCTN 000000000000 005 SUBJCTN 00000000000000 005 SUBJCTN 0000000000000000 005 SUBJCTN 111 V PRED 1NF ADVB	ALTERNATIVE	ROLE	OPCOCHOGORDO INF NUMERAL	Į,	ORGONOGOROO III SUBJUT		205	1	COCCOCCCCC INF WUMERAL	- 1-	306 51	OROCOLZVOPGO III L OBJ	
3 rd SERVATIVE ARGUMENTS WORN		PREFERRED ARGUMENT N		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	A-AA-A			V	AAA	N-10-1-17-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		AA	00000		A
ORGANIZED WORD NORD N RACIPERK	ANALYZED [†] TEXT DF	7 A A C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	HINDSIGHT		PA RACJPYKKC	TAXAGL SAX ST	PA RACJPYKK	P.N. RACUPERKO	TA RACOPYRKO	TN RACUPYKK	PA RACJPYKC	TN RAGJEKKC	A RECORKE	PY RBC CPVKK	MDA24100
SERIAL NO. SERIAL NO. S0205 S0208 S0208 S0209 S0210 S0211	SIZE	CHAIN NO POOL 10 14 \$ -0205 10 10 \$ -0206 10 10 \$ -0206 10 10 \$ -0206 10 10 \$ -0206 10 10 \$ -0206 10 10 \$ -0206 10 10 \$ -0206 10 10 \$ -0206 10 10 \$ -0206 10 10 \$ -0206 10 10 \$ -0206	Ξl		10205	0 0 0 0 0 1	\$ -0205	A 10201	4 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	\$. \$ C C C C \$	9,000- \$	90001 8	70701 ¥	* -020-	8 -050B
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A Chain Numeral Figure 19

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TEXT SERIAL NO.	9010- \$	40107	00000	00001		\$ ~0202	S -0203	\$ -050#	ANALYZED	SIZE OF		18 \$ -0106	, ,		•	₩.	10 4 10202	ø	CNIH			9010- \$	-010e	000	9010-	₹ -0107	10101	70101	70101	196 SHOUTH		Relu- *	A 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0010-	\$ -0.20C	\$ -0202
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A Chain Numeral Figure 20

CLASS RUSSIAN WORD TEXT SERIAL NO. WORD ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS WORD SERIAL NO. WORD WORD SERIAL NO. WORD WORD SERIAL NO. WORD WORD SERIAL NO. WORD WORD WORD WORD WORD WORD WORD WORD	4VCΠ-115 JA 00H-0262 VNR3Π900VOTHBDR E6 B1B4 COH-0263 RΓ	CHAIN NO. POOL VOUL, NU. SVUN-IICJA TO 14 NUH-0262 VNR3N900*0 001000baba E6 B18485 III V PRED TO 66 00H-0263 P	• THOISGNIH	IO1.00 K. CORONACIONE INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS ROLE OUM-0263 P OUM-0263 P OUM-0264 PDIINGGOC
FIRST ENGLISH CLASS RU EQUIVALENT MARKER (TRA		UNE (10) VOM.OU SVC		101.00 K- PEEPABATION NIN.00 126

A Verb Phrase with a Preposition Object Figure 21

3 rd SEMIORGANIZED DICTIONARY WORD SERIAL NO.	00000000506.	670F07608000000	77P1POCC000		139000000000000000000000000000000000000		SYNTACTIC ROLE	S TIT V PRED	7	至 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 			ALTERNATIVE ROLE	181 OPJECT	181 ORUFCT	
SEMIOF ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS W	1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976.	-5 M		1212121121 1121211211121 10			PREFERRED ARGUMENT	200000 DAUBER DAUBER DAUBER DAUBER DAUBER DAUBER DE	1 - 8 -		8011808 8 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	1-11-1-9	16-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	
TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD	C. XIII DO DE CONTRACTO C. XIII DO DE		00031101 talo1800	000 - 10 - 20 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -		ANALYZED TEXT	CHAIN NO POOL	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	TO COUNTY TO COU	5000	ON STATEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF STATEMENT O	HINDSIGHT		J SAS A G FOLDING	OCIVITAR PRINTED OCCUPANTO CONTRACTOR OF THE PRINTED OCCUPANTO CONTRACTOR OCCUPANTO CONTRACTO	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CLASS PUSSIAN WORD VARKER TRANSLITERATED)	4 - 1 - 1 d a d t - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C - 1 C			* - V 3 0 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				F 3 - 10 wak Octros	40 (**:: 10 t +					004-015 004-03 004-015 004-03	**************************************	
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Two Verb Phrases Figure 22

DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. 1916-222222 1789-0000000 15700000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE III V PRED 151 R COMPM	ALTERNATIVE ROLE
3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD BOB1B436 IGARCOAB1111	B∩B1BuB6 [GARO∩AB1111	ALTERNATI ROLE IGAROCABIIII INF PREP
ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTSTDADP -GA-1GA-1	PREFERRED ARGUMENT OUTCOOBADP TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD OUT OF STATE OF	CHAIN NO POOL ON 19 COM-CHEST UN USTRONO ON 19 COM-CHEST	HINDSIGHT
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD WARRER (TRANSLITERATED) VOTICE STEATLIFE DA ISTANO 12 ACM OL OPIGALIMI NOMINO OPIGALIMI NOMINO OPIGALIMI	VC1.00 STELKIVE-FTS UE 10.00 C. ACE OC SECA-IMI NOU.00 COLFKUL-EV:	00 t c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c
2007 3 TS813	(a) (b) (c) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	I to

A Verb Phrase with a Preposition Object Figure 23

	®	•	0	•	•	0	•	•	C	0
	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO.	1856400000000 127490000000 02726999999			SYNTACTIC	CHO MODIFER INF ARBTR INF ARBTR	O45 ARBTR M		ALTERNATIVE ROLE	INF ARBTR
	3 rd SEMIORGAI	7 20 C				P200 L ^a	n n			
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS				PREFERRED ARGUMENT		1 + N - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
LEY!	ORGANIZED WORD	0 4 0		TEXT		ADOICO 40 MEKZFGCO PA K ATF C	NE114100	뉘		MDK2F900 PA K ATF 0 PN K ATF 0
ONANAL IZEU IEX	SEPIAL NO.			ANALYZED TEXT	CHAIN NO POOL		12 0.01-0.046	HINDSIGHT		4 110040 NT CLOOLOO " 10 844)
	NARKET TOANS IN WORD						3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9			00 - 40 - 60 - 60 - 60 - 60 - 60 - 60 -
		2 1, 4 1, 2, 2 1, 2, 4 1, 4 1, 4 1, 4 1, 4 1, 4 1, 4 1, 4 1				1, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			100 m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m

An Analysis with a Missing Government Code Figure 24

3 rd SEMIORGANIZED DICTIONARY WORD SERIAL NO.	202		SYNTACTIC ROLE INF ADVB III A PRED III SUBJCT		ALTERNATIVE ROLE AB6 AII V PRED
SEMION ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS WC	00/1-02341 AD0000 1101 N M P300 00/1-02348 VN00P30000VBAD- 00/1-02348 WD11M000 N-M B0B1B4B6		SIZE OF POOL PREFERRED ARGUMENT 0. 52 0.01-0273 H 0. 52 0.01-0274 APOONG 110; N H R400 0. 0. 0.1-0275 MP.11M000 N H R400		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS 000V00BAD0 B0B1B4B6
UNANALYZED TEXT TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD	0UU-0233 H ADODO 110 0UJ-02341 ADODO 110 0UJ-02348 VNOOP30OrQ 0UJ-02-02	ANALYZED TEXT	SIZE OF CHAIN NO. POOL. O 52 0.01-0213 H O 52 0.01-0214 H O 57 0.01-0235 H O 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	HINDSIGHT	00008400NA 8#120-1100
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)	10' CO VEZN-E A0' OO VSTBECHA-EW VO' OO VSTBECHA-EW NO' - OO ANALIZ-		101.00 VELN-E A03.00 VSTPECHA-E4 NO1.00 ANAL12-		VO1.00 VSTRECHA-EM
FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	A N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N				46.67

The Analysis of a Short-form Adjective-verb Homograph Figure 25

	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. 17769-00000000 0497-00000000 12794-00000000		SYNTACTIC ROLE 1 INF PREP 225 R COMP INF COMP 1 NE COMP 225 WODIFER 225 OBJECT		ALTERNATIVE ROLE	INF CLAUSER INF CONJNCT 221 OBJECT III LOBJ 225 OBJECT
	SEMIORGANIZED WORD WORD IGARONABIIII Pu		154ROA4B1111 Ru P700			P700
	4LTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS		PREFERRED ARGUMENT		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	P700
UNANALYZED TEXT	SERIAL NO WORD THENE WORD THENE STATEMENT OF THE STATEM	ANALYZED TEXT	NO POOL	HINDSIGHT	. 4650-1100	FLUADO PEU-12 POULOZOS APO1000 40 PELABOUS PEU-12 POULOZOS APO1000 40 PELABOUS PEU-12 POULOZOS APO1000 40 PELABOUS PEU-13 024 PELABOUS PELABOUS PEU-13 024 PELABOUS
	VARKER TRANSC TERATEDS INTER TRANSC TERATED IN		DOLLO CE ENVENTED COLORDIA DE LOS COLORDIA DE		:	AOU-C OPERDELUADUS HCH-17 AOU-C OPERDELUADUS HCH-17 ACX-OO SKANA-JS WIPE 720-13521531 034-000000
	15 10 3 10 3 10 3 10 3 10 3 10 3 10 3 10		1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		::	CFFILING CFFILING OUGHT FOR TREDICTION #1

An Object of a Participle Figure 26

ANIZED DICTIONARY SERIAL NO 2069*0000000 1491*0000000 7319*8000000 21294*0000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE 111 SUBJCT TNF COMMA 154 PODIFER 156 V PAST 156 OBJECTM	ALTERNATIVE ROLE FIT L OBJ INF CLAUSER INF COLUCT INF COLUCT
SEMIORGANIZED ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS WORD -GN-AN	PREFERRED ARGUMENTN=	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD OGA-0154 F-011N800 OGA-0155 OFFICE APOLIC 40 OGA-0155 OFFICE APOLIC 40 OGA-0155 OFFICE APOCO-0 OGA-0158 OFFICE 600	SIZE OF CHAIN NO POOL O 19 00A-0155 , 100 20 00A-0155 & 100 20 0	004-0154 MD11N000 004-0154 MD11N000 004-0155 00100
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) NOA.AO (STROUSTVAAAOU.AO) VOU.AO VYLELLTVAAAOU.AO NOU.CO (SNAVNALIJU) NOU.CO (TRETOLI)	MOR.NO USTRUJSTV-A A04.NO POZVULJAJUSP CH-IF VO4.NO WYDELLT. A07.N3 NSNNVN-UJU NO4.N3 TARTOI-U	HIN NOR.NO 11STPUJSTV-A 00A-0154 00A-0154 A04.NO POZVOLJAJUSH CH-IE 1560120000000000000000000000000000000000
FIRST ENGISH EQUIVALENT OF VICE ALCAING TOOLE TO	0	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0

A Verb Master of a Participle

Figure 27

NIZED DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. 152059722228 3024 0000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE 111 SUBJCT 480 V MÄST		ALTERNATIVE ROLE 485 V MAST
3 rd SEMIORANIZED SEMIORANIZED WORD N	PREFERRED ARGUMENT N FO FO BOR6	iden •	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS FO BOB6
TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO WORD DATE-CHARG WELLFOOD CAUL-CHARG VECUPTOROR CAUL-CHART PRIFFORCE	CHAIN NO POOL 2 2 COULCAGO WENTEONO 2 00 CULCAGO WENTEONO 2 00 CULCAGO WENTEONO 2 11 CULCAGO WENTEONO 3 11 CULCAGO WENTEONO 3 11 CULCAGO WENTEONO 4 11 CULCAGO WENTEONO 5 11 CU	HINDSIGHT	0.0001-008.0 0.800-1100
MARKER PRANSLITERATED) N. 4. 7. S.	00		VO''- 10 PSILSHOHFSTV! -1.
15 15 K 3 - 20 H 1	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		, no , a a a , ,

A Verb Master of a Noun Figure 28

D DICTIONARY SERIAL NO.	17 056540000000000000000000000000000000000	1644700000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE	T7 874 A PRED 875 V MAST 876 08 JECT	877 AGENT 877 OBJECTM 879 N COMP			ALTERNATIVE ROLE T7 INF ADV8
3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD	влв6 P700			BOR6 Rung				80 8
ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS			PREFERRED ARGUMENT			1		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS N
ORGANIZED WORD	NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO	ANALYZED TEXT		ADOORGO 2 O VSOOP3P400 ADOORG 30		771174000 771174000	HINDSIGHT	4000000 2 0 VS00P3P400
TEXT SERIAL NO.	7. VARAL VAR	ANALYZE	SIZE OF CHAIN NO POOL	0 21 00K-0876 0 19 00K-0876 0 24 00K-0877	52.	70 31 00K-0891	ONIH	2780-XUU 3780-XUU
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)				AC1.00 FSTESTVERN-C VOS-U1 ALVA-1. AC1.00 V-PF-FN-LV	ACT - OU FLACE - ACT - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C -	NC1.OC DECTSESTAM		AUTOUR STESTVENNED VG#-LI MAKVA-IT
FIRST ENGL SH FOUIVALENT	1			4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	S 9 3 3 3 6 8		D D ON TANE CIS

A Participle Used "Adjectivally" Figure 29

	SEMIORGANIZED DICTIONARY WORD PAGRONAEJESS COCCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCOCO	SYNTACTIC ROLE ROLE FAUPZ WAN R COMPINENT COMP		ALTERNATIVE ROLE 431 OGJECT
	SEMICALIVE ARGUMENTS Therefore the property of the property o	PREFERRED ARGUMENT		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
UNANALYZED TEXT	SERAL NO WORD LETT ORGANIZED LETT ORGANIZED LETT ORGANIZED LETT ORGANIZED LETT ORGANIZED	SIZE OF SHAIN NO POOL T I K KANAHA B T I K K KANAHA B T I K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K	HINDSIGHT	220000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
		4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·) J 4	े हैं व 		2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

An Object Overridden by a Master Figure 30

DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. "46.20000000 986.000000 1940.0000000 12140.0000000 1863.0000000 1145.00000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE 111 SUBACT 438 N CORP 111 N ADVB 111 A OFRIT 442 N CORP	ALTERNATIVE ROLE
SEMIORGANIZED WORD WORD BORIBUB6	B0B1B4B6 R4	*.
ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS N-A	PREFERRED ARGUMENT N	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD OUA-2448 F0114000 OUA-2440 F0126000	ANALYZED TEXT SIZE OF CHAIN NO POOL O 18 004-2418 NDIIMODO O 10 004-2419 NDIIMODO O 12 004-2419 NDIIMODO O 0 0 004-2411 ND 0040000 O 0 0 0 004-2413 NDIIMODO	HINDSIGHT
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An Agent of a Verb Figure 31

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	DICTIONARY SFRIGHT NO	000	766670000000 751960000000		SYNTACTIC ROLE INF PRE- HUF A COMP HUF OMP HUF A COMP HUF A COMP		ALTERNATIVE ROLE	INF CLAUSER INF CONJNCT 444 L OBJ
	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD	PA0A00340120	P700		00340120			
	ALTERNATIVE ARCUMENTS	Z	COCHE TO THE TOTAL		PREFERRED ARGUMENT		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	
UNANALYZED TEXT	SEPIALNE DEGANIZED		0 30 30 10 4 10 30 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	ANALYZED TEXT	CHAIN NO POOL. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	HINDSIGHT		0.011-0.44-68 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000
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An Agent of a Participle Figure 32

ED DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. COCC 3 SCOODOO CATS FOODOOO CATS FOODOOOO 1574 COOOOOOO	SYNTACTIC ROLE #65 SUBJCT #66 N COMP #66 N COMP #65 V PRED	ALTERNATIVE ROLE 495 LOGA
3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD N-A	PREFERRED ARGUMENT N	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD CLATINGOO CLATINGOO	SIZE OF CHAIN NO POOL O 34 OCH-OLCS POTINGOO O 54 OCH-OLCS POTINGOO O 54 OCH-OLCS POTINGOO O 54 OCH-OLCS POTINTOO O 54 OCH-OLCS VN UP3000	THOISONTH: OCOMITION 9940-HOO OUTHING WITHOU
MARKER TRANSLITERATEDI	T	NIA, OC JABOLNENI-L NO' , IC TIELE EXTRIA- OM
HS 70K3 S813		

An Agent of a Noun Figure 33

DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. 1229/0000000 1858-200000 1977-166666 1854-10000000 246 SUBUCTM 246 SUBUCTM 245 V PRED INF ADVB 248 AGENT SYNTACTIC ROLE ALTERNATIVE ROLE 245 L 08J SERIAL NO WORD ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS WORD

CARLOLLE ADDITION AN NOTICE OF COLUMN TO CO ACA-0. NEW COLOR OF THE COLOR O INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS PREFERRED ARGUMENT UNANALYZED TEXT ANALYZED TEXT HINDSIGHT CHAIN NO POOL MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)
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ACTOR FEAZULITERATED
ACTOR EQUIVALENT
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An Analysis Not Recognizing a Copulative Verb Figure 34

t 11

	ANIZED DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. 189940000000 213750000000 112310000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE 217 N COMP 217 N COMP 1NF COMPA 1NF COMPA 219 PODIFER 221 AGENT		ALTERNATIVE ROLE INF CLAUSER INF CONJUCT 215 MODIFER 221 OBJECT
UNANALYZED TEXT	SERIAL NO	SIZE OF SIZE OF SIZE OF	HINDSIGHT	YYY-0220 . YYY-0220 . YYY-0221 ADO: 00 10A R4P4
	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) AUTHOR PRITSIAL NO NOT TO THE TO NOT TO THE THE TO THE	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		** AO***** AO****** ** YYY-0220 ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
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An Analysis with Agent-object Ambiguity Figure 35

	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO	84482857142 0102100000000 15801216215		SYNTACTIC ROLE	SUBJCT V PRED		
	3 ra SEMIORGANIZED WORD	F 284		NYN R	797 B284 797 B786 799		
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	-G4 X1-1		PRE FERRED ARGUMENT	001000XAD0		
UNANALYZED TEXT	SERIAL NO WORD	7.K-7805 WK 0700000 31XA5-	ANA_YZED TEXT	SIZE OF POOL	72 44 724-0100 NOTOENOO NOTOEN	HINDSIGHT	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	MARKER THANS, TERATEDI	1) / * / 1 / 2 / 4 / 3 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4		SHAIN 40	5 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		#1Pt
	FIRST ENGLST EQUIVALENT				3		PPECITION WIPE

A Verb Master of a Form of BYT' (6yrs) Figure 36

3rd DICTIONARY WORD SERAL NO. SE	SYNTACTIC ROLE III V PRED 508 V COMP 509 AGENT
ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS 0 3 SSSAND- 30 N	PREFERRED ARGUMENT VN 3P30000 3 SS5000AND0 AP00000 230 N
TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD 0.0K - 0.508 NN 3 NG 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	SIZE OF SIZE OF CHAIN NO. POOL CO TO OVE-05-08 VN 3P30000 CO OO OVE-05-09 APOONG OO OVE-05-09 APOONG OO OVE-05-09 APOONG OO OVE-05-10 APOONG OO OVE-05-11 APOONG
MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) V2', CO AYCLOR ACTON PCLORENTED ACTON PCLORENTE ACTON POUR POUR POUR POUR POUR POUR POUR POUR	07 V21.00 PYL-0 A01.00 PCLCZHEN-0 A00.00 FUNDAMENTAL. NIVEI
EQUIVALENTAL EQUIVALENT OF T. 1 T. 1 FRA FRA FRA FRA FRA FRA FRA FR	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

A Verb Complement of a Form of BYT' (6yrb)

Figure 37

	3 rd	SYNTACTIC ROLE	ALTERNATIVE ROLE
	ALTERNATIVE APGUMENTS -6	PREFERRED ARG	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS X N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
UNANALYZED TEXT	SERAL NO WORD SERAL NO WORD STOCHAL NO WORD STOCHAL NO NO STOCHAL STOCHAL NO NO STOCHAL STOCHAL NO ST	SIZE OF CHAIN NO POOL CO 15 \$ -000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	HINDSIGHT A MA CASA O A MA CASA S TORRO NA RECUPYKK S TORRO NA RECUP
	VARKER TRANSL FRATED IV. 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 (
	15 10 N 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5 M 3 L 5	6 5 7 1	

A Nominative Object of a Form of BYT' (6yrs) Figure 38

DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. 1367.6933334 211416785710 71669500000	SYNTACTIC ROLE III SUBJCT III V PRED OB6 V MAST OB7 OBJECT		
TEXT	SIZE OF CHAIN NO. POOL 10 16 \$ -0085 PN K STP 0 N	HINDSIGHT	07JECT -00A9 .
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) PO1.00 ON- V21.00 XCH-E1 V21.00 XCH-E1 V21.00 XCH-E1 V21.00 XCH-E1	PO1.00 ON- V20.0C YOCH-ET V21.0C 9Y-1. NO1.0C STUDENT-OM		#1PEn 38en120n065° 0G0r00n600n0 000
EQUIVALENT EQUIVALENT 1 T 1 T 1 S 2 T UCENT	1.7 1.0 E W T		PPEDICTION .

An Instrumental Object of a Form of BYT' (буть) Figure 39

	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. 10099000000000000000000000000000000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE 111 V PRED 470 V M.ST 1NF ADVB 471 OBJECT	ALTERNATIVE ROLE
	3rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD B 1 B 0	c c	
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS1	PREFERRED ARGUMENT OOITOORBADO FO FO	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
UNAWALYZED TEXT	SERIAL NO WORD OUT-1470 W CP90000 OUT-1470 W CP90000 OUT-1470 W CP900000 OUT-1470 W CP900000	CHAIN NO POOL OF 20 04-14-70 VN UP90000 0 05 004-14-70 VN UP90000 0 05 004-14-75 AD00000 0	HINDSIGHT 0 0000000 000000 0000000 0000000 000000
	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD WARKER TRANSLITERAJED) WOOD WELL T	VOO. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00. 00.	ML-x3-0 00-027 341#
	E-RST ENGLS+ EOUNALENT OF APPE	10 2 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	G. B. G.

A Predicate Adjective Following a Form of BYT' (6yrb) Figure 40

1.5 CLASS RUSSIAN WORD CLASS RUSSIAN RUSSIAN WORD CLASS RUSSIAN RUSS							
	FIRST ENSU SH EQUIVALENT			ANIZED		3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO.
	10 L L C 1 E			2000			000000000000000000000000000000000000000
		SHCDNIKIA		000			18011503000
		JAVEDA-JUTSU		00000	TBADR	80818486	219270000000
	1 to 1				ı		20791500000
CONTINUED CONT) a	1 2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6					0000000006560
	· •	4-74.740		0000			121170000000
) h	10 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		000			176570000000
		OF CALEL YOUR		000		P.2 .	050143000000
							126317500000
ANALYZED TEXT CHAIN NO POOL PO) ; ; ;		a		-66	GC08HC200200	126315000000
ANALYZED TEXT ANALYZ			00H-0156 P	ž.		000000000000	045773333530
SIZE OF		NCT-COFGANIZATSI-	00H-0158				115779523805
SIZE OF							
SIZE OF				×			
CHAIN NO SIZE OF							
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			3		THE LEVEL BURGEN		ROLE
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NOTICE N		SPODNIK-A	87 LO-HOO 60	MGOC			
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NON-20 STATE-10 NON-20 STATE-1 NON	> L > 0		1.10-H00 00				
TY NOW, OF FELLINGST -1 00 04-0153 ND11M900	- F		07 004-0152	000			191 AGENT M
### PARTIES TO 10 00H-01551 ### PARTIES TO 11 00H-01551 ### PARTIES TO 12 00H-01551 ### PARTIES TO 12 00H-01552 ### PARTIES TO 13 00H-01552 ### PARTIES TO 14 00H-01552 ### PARTIES TO 15 00H-01552 ##	1000	10-10-10-74-70-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10	C7 00H-0153	000			2
March Marc)	JE CBIEL 1405	10 00H-0124	000		P2	153 N COMP
NOTICE STATE STA	7 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		14 00H-01551				INF ADVB
HINDSIGHT		VALLEA	14 00H-0156			000000000000	154 N COMP
HINDSIGHT NO4.20 STAT1 NO4.20 STAT1 NO5.20 OND-0147 NO11F000 10.00 OND-0156 NO RACUPK 1	2 141.731.0	AAUCHNO-1551	18 COH-0157				2
HINDSIGHT NO%.20 STAT*-1 SOUH-0147 ND11F000 NO%.20 STAT*-1 NOM-0147 ND11F000 NO%.20 STATE.NOS1 -1 OOH-0147 ND11F000 NO%.20 SKOLOO NO%.20 SKO	OF GANTZATION	ORGANIZATSI-	17 004-0158	000			2
HINDSIGHT HINDSIGHT HINDSIGHT NO%.20 STAT:-1 OOH-0147 ND11F000 COOH-0154 ND11F000 COOH-0154 ND11F000 COOH-0156 NO%.00 NVANTSAT-1 OOH-0156 NO RACUPK COOH-0156 NO RACUP							
NO\$, 20 STAT:-1			HINDSIGHT				
NOT.20 STAT1 NOT.20 STAT1 NOT.000 DE LATEL.NOS1 -1 OOH-0147 NOT1F000							ALTERNATIVE
NO.20 VATILIA NO.20 VATILIA 10.00 OKULO 10.00 OKULO 1	3 - 51 + QV						ROLE
NOA.00 NEARTE.NOST -: 0004-0154 ND11F000	1			F000			40 1 141
10'.00 0x0L-0 10'.00 0xantsat-1 00H-0156 DN KACJPK -66 AA D0'.00 0xantsat-1 00H-0156 DN KACJPK	101000	DEUATEL NOST		F000		P 2	1 2
001.00 NVATSAT-1 00H-0156 DN KACJPK -GG AAAAA	20024					000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
001.00 0VATSAT-1 00H-0156 DA KACUPYCCAAAAAAA	→ N		NG	ACJPK		80309000000	
001.00 NVADTSAT-1 00H-0156 DN RACJPYCCAA	T T E E E E E	DVANTS	٥	ACIPK		10000000000	
D01.00 PVAP15AT-1 00H-0156 DA KACUPY	→ F Z J → L	DVANTS	č	701		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
		DVADTS	c	20.00		00000000000000000000000000000000000000	154 OBJECT

The Analysis of a Preposition-adverb Homograph Figure 41

FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)	TEXT SERIAL MO	ORGANIZED	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	3 rd SEMI ORGANIZED WORD	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO.
FORMAL	AOZ.OO FOHMALIN-O		D C 0000000	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2		209346666666
u-1	101.00 FSL-:	00810180	•		9	4
CF IMPORTANT			VNROPBOODO	e tu	, d	056576006000
Y 71 12 1		_				188152500000
CNL Y		28				1981-0006000
EL UCIPATION			0		P.4	03962000000
ANTHE CAL CAL			AD0000A	-6-CIP		104714000000
T C T U P E			ND12F000			086520000000
	NI TO OPALENIE		NOINGOC		T	219240000000
41 5 E	AUX CO TOURNED		AD000000 2 0	A THEFT A THEFT IS A T		108720000000
	101 00 00 101	C 30K 10 1 30 C				198715006000
FAPALOTA	1 L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	1 16401 200 1 16401 200				1952-0000000
) V L.		T 126 #101 #100	•			0565-6006000
F10#			000000	6		056545006000
DAR		,-			B3818486	164243333333
A1 S0		1 85 TO 1 100				000000000000000000000000000000000000000
O'MER O'MER	408,00 NPUG-IE		KDK1000 0	1		000043004000
APPEARANCE	NIT.OO JAVLENI-JA		٥		17 d	219260000000
	•	7 t t 0 - x 0 0	*		ľ	
			5+			
		ANALYZED TEXT	TEXT			
						SYNTACTIC
		CHAIN NO LOOK		PREFERRED ARGUMEN		ROLE
F - R I A L	A02.00 FORMAL.N-0	00 18 COK-0420	AD000000 2 0	2		TII A PRED
. L.		05				C
10000		17 00K-0422			90	421K R CONJ
1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	101-00 TAURVALL SUB		VNR 0P 80000	FR	8084	422 T PRED
E UCIPATION		**************************************	0			4
*ATHF WATICAL		14 20K-0426	ADODOGO O		27	
r 1CTLAE		1P 00K-C427	C			TECH N COMP
*DPF APANCF	AID-00 JAVLENI-J	19 00K-0428	NOINGOO		7	TEON N CON
• •		22 00K-0429				C
TI TICEN		5				429K R CONJ
, O		56	T			INF ADVB
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The Analysis of a Short-form Adjective-adverb Homograph and a Relative Conjunction-adverb Homograph

Figure 42

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Figure 42 (continued)

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An Object of a Negated Verb Figure 43

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An Object of a Negated Verb Figure llll

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An Object of a Negated Verb with Case and Number Ambiguity $ilde{ ext{Figure}}$ $ilde{ ext{H5}}$

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An Analysis with Object-noun Complement Ambiguity Figure 46

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A "Subject - Predicate - Object" Clause Figure 47

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A "Subject - Predicate - Object" Clause Figure 48

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A Clause with an Infinitive Verb Subject Figure 49

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Figure 49 (continued)

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An "Object - Predicate - Subject" Clause Figure 50

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A "Predicate - Object - Subject" Clause Figure 51

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A Clause with Two Objects Figure 52

	ALTERNATIVE ROLE INF CLAUSER	INF CONDUCT 976K SUBJET 111K SUBJET	IIIK SUBUCT	INF CLAUSER
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Figure 52 (continued)

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A Clause with a Short-form Adjective Predicate Head Figure 53

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An Analysis of a Short-form Adjective-adverb Homograph Figure  $5\mu$ 

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		00K-0759 PA K STF		130 OBJECT
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Figure 54 (continued)

An Analysis with Subject-object Ambiguity Figure 55

An Analysis with an Optional Object Prediction Figure 56

		UNANALYZED TEXT			
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1		000K-04902 1 000000 000K-04909 1 000K-04909	1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	80813466 P4	- YSK-SOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO
		ANALYZED TEXT SIZE OF CHAIN NO POOL	PREFERRED ARGUMENT		SYNTACTIC
I 1)	10.1.70 TOC.10.0 10.1.70 TAX. 10.1.70 PROTERA- 10.1.70 PROTERA- 10.1.70 PROTERA- 10.1.70 PROTERA- ADA-70 PROTERA- ADA-70 PROTERA- ADA-70 PROTERA- ADA-70 PROTERA-	0 33 30K-0440% C C C C 2 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	00001BAD0	80818486 Ru	429K R CONJ INF ADVB INF ADVB INF CONJUCT 433 OBJECT 435 OBJECT
2) 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		HINDSIGHT HINDSIGHT	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS		ALTERNATIVE ROLE
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A Clause with No Object Figure 57

A Clause with an Impersonal Predicate Head Figure 58

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3 rd  SEMINATED DICTONARY WORD  B284  1420-1428571  00000000000000000000000000000000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE ROLE OncoonoGongo 111 V PRED O17 OBJECT 118 OBJECTN		ALIERNATIVE ROLE TOCCULUTOD 147 OF JECT THE ADVE
ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTSVLAD- N-AN-A A-A	PREFERRED ARGUMENT OOUVOOCADOAA		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS  F
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CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) VOULO DEFECUTE IN TOUR COLONDERS	VO4.00 DEFECTION DO1.00 VESFOL.6-0 NO4.10 ZAEACH-		10 1.60 NESSOL, KTO
FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT  Thurspale  Shealat  Poggen	12		T 4 4 6 6 6 7 7 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 6 7 7 7 8 7 8 7

A Clause with No Explicit Subject and a First Person Plural Predicate Head Figure 59

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SHAIN NO
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0248084- 1

An Analysis with a Short-form Adjective-impersonal Homograph Figure 60

DICTIONARY SERIAL, NO. 2136-5000000 7959*** 000000000000000000000000000000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE  TICK R CONJ 645 T PRED IN FADUB 646 OBJECT 648 N COMP	ALTERNATIVE ROLE 6445 CIB OF
ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS  SEMIORGANIZED  WORD  N	PREFERRED ARGUMENT PO N	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
TEXT OFGANIZED  SERIAL NO WORD  OUA-OGUS NO MORD  OUA-CGUS NO MORD	ANALYZED TEXT  SIZE OF  O 12 NOA-0645	HINDSIGHT
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) 10.10.0 FATCH 1 VOTION FATCH 1 VOTION FATCH 1 VOTION FATCH 1 VOTION FOR INTERED NITON FOR INTERED NOTION FO	101.00 CHIDBLY  VCT.CO KAPAKTERIZU: ALT.  ACT.CO KAPAKTERIZU: ALT.  ACT.CO PRINTSION  NIT.CO PRINTSION  NIT.CO PRINTSION  NIT.CO PRIDORES	VOT.NO XAHAKTEPIZOV A.T.
FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT 1. AT 1. AT 2. CAPACTE - 2E 20 001 20 101 20 101	1	LABBETTENTZE

An Infinitive Predicate Head Figure 61

FEAT   ORGANIZED   SERIAL NO   WORD   SERIAL NO   SERIAL NO   WORD   SERIAL NO   SERIAL N
TEXT ORGANIZED  SERIAL NO WORD  P. 1
TEXT ORGANIZED ALTERNATIVE ALT
DUARWALLIACO TEXT  VARCE TEXTS. FEATED:  P
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<u>)</u>

A "Dative of Reference" Figure 62

	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. 00000-000000 0784-0000000 0007-0000000 0102-100000000		SYNTACTIC ROLE	C C		ALTERNATIVE ROLE	INF ARBTR
	SEMIORGANIZED WORD B284			B284			6.28 <i>u</i>
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTSCI		PREFERRED ARGUMENT	3 0017000xAD0		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	OCTODOXADO N
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	FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT  TO THE		• u •	٠. ٠			٠٠١

An Analysis with Left Object - Indirect Object Ambiguity Figure 63

An Indirect Object Figure  $6\mu$ 

	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO 126772000002 143281111111 COOUTOCOOOO	SYNTACTIC ROLE 1111 SUBJOCT 1111 V PRED 1111 IND 0BJ 1 INF ARBTR FND OF SENT.	ALTERNATIVE ROLE INF ARBIR
	SEMIORGANIZED WORD	9184	1
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS  N	NATIONAL ANGUMENT  NOTIONAL ANGUMENT  OCTIONAL ANGUMENT  NATIONAL ANGU	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
UNANALYZED TEXT	TEXT	SIZE OF  NO POOL  O 18 5 -0778 PN R STP 0  O 0 5 -0770 PN R STP 0  O 0 5 -0721 PINOD3  O 0 5 -0721 PINOD3	.00 000 074ET
	VERKER PESSIAN WORD VERKER PASSIAN WORD POT TO DE TO THE PASSIAN WORD POT TO THE POT TO	ON NIAHO  OC	#15E 714012000658 001100004670 000
	EQUIPALEAT	6 	2 C a C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C

DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. 1837-000000 1505-066666 1004-000000	189°099998 185°1000000 116°20000000 SYNTAGT:C ROLF	111 SUBJCT 216 SUBJCTM 217 SUBJCTM 111 L OBJ		ALTERNATIVE ROLE	-	ADVB L OBJ N
SEMIORGANIZED WORD		0000000000000		4   1		1NF 000000000000 111 219
ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTSN-AA-AG-C-PN-A F-F-FF-F-F-F-F-F-F-F-F-F-F-F-F-F-F	INCHPAT FE			INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS		
TEXT OPGANIZED  SERIAL NO. WORD  CUH-C216 AFROMOG  CUH-C219 AFROMO	ш/	0 10 CCH-0218 MD10000 0 0 0 11 CCH-0218 MD11F000 0 0 0 11 CCH-0228 MD1000001 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	HINDSIGHT	AD00000 AD00000 AD000000	PDITFOOD PNXEACUNYKK	0 0000000 000000 0
MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)  A09-OV SIMPLETAICH'S VENETAINS AND SOLOSKON VENETAIN V	RICHA- YE	NOT TO CHANGE OF NOT		A07.00 SIRWETRICHN- YE A07.00 DL. NSKULYE NOT-00 LINI-I NCT-00 LINI-I	101.00 VESKOL, W-O DO1.00 VESKOL, W-O AOP.00 VESKOL, W-O	*IPE 221013011531 00000000000000000000000000000
FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT  TOTAL  TOTA	4 1 4 4 5 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2		0 0 V W V C 1 0 D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D L C D	FF.	TPEDICTION **

A Comparative Adverb Used as a Predicate Head Figure 65

FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)	TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS WORD	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO.
2 C SF LT I A L	ADITO SUSHCHESTVE N-D VOU. 11 1TMFTI-T.	0 4 0001000 0 000000 0 0000000 0 00000000	N	1940+00000000
1 + 1 + 4 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 +	0 - 1	P PNCI STRT 0	N-A-N	2138#8750000 213847500000
20 H C L Z Z C J				1470-50000000
ر الرار . الم	NOTACO FULCAMETRION	00.5-0374 ND11*600 00.5-0375 VN 3000000 3		0978/0000000
* SO 0 1	401.00 .vgsaan-a			0.000000000000000000000000000000000000
		ANALYZED TEXT		
	CHA	SIZE OF	PREFERRED ARGUMENT	SYNTACTIC ROLE
2 SE. 1 A.	AOT - DO AUSHORFILL - VOR - DI DIRECTION - DE COMPONITOR - COMPONITOR	0 - C	BORG BORG	111 A FRED
1. 2. 3.		ď,		· 5
4 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	10'OG 7HT-0	00 20 0. A-03711 0 00 15 0. A-0372 MD115000		STOK A CONJ
2011年に 22267		18 00A-0373		ńΖ
) ) ) ) )	70 * 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Z :
* 4501		14 CCA-C376		>>
		HINDSIGHT		SWITCHOOL IN
	•		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	ROLE
- SF 1 + 1 AL		034-0348 AD01000 2 0		TNF ADVB
. با الد	VOU. OI OIMETI	VS 0P3000	80	III SUBJCT
		008-000		INF CLAUSER
1 1111		I DNC &	FILLIANT NITTON	
1 1	3   F1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	PRCI STRT		
1 4	D 1	OCALO3714 ONCI STRI O		
NO++44 )	* - TSUN-13-1- CU-+ON	M.P.11F000		111K SUBJC
" PANE OF I CP	AID. DO DOLKLUUCHENT OUA		7	471 L 08J

A Clause as an Object of a Verb Figure 66

DICTIONARY   SERAL NO   CALCADOROOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	SYNTACTIC ROLE 111 SUBJUCT INF COMPA 118 R COMPA 134 R COMPM 135 R COMPM 135 R COMPM 136 R COMPM 137 R COMPM 137 R COMPM 138 R		ALTERNATIVE   ROLE
SEMIORGANIZED WORD N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-	GOOPOR200200 Put Pa		A P.'
ALTERNATIVE AL	PREFERRED ARGUMENT  N		N N
TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO WORD  OFFICE STATES SERIAL NO WORD  OFFICE STATES OFFICE STAT	CHAIN NO POOL  ON THE POOL  ON	HINDSIGHT	0.011-0111 WF10N10 0 0.01-0111 WF10N10 0 0.01-0111 WF1CN10 0.01-0111 WF1CN
MARKER TRANSLITERATED) ALTON TRANSLITERATED ALTON TRANSLITERATED ALTON TRANSLITERATED	2 1 1 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		0

A Prepositional Phrase Isolated by Commas Figure 67

3 rd SEMIORGANIZED DICTIONARY WORD SEBIAL NO		1541 1000000		0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	303000000000000000000000000000000000000	- P7L2 P3C4	1 pq		6-0R00300100 r0566666666	P.4	00000000000000	000000540000	1981 = 2500000	1981 4000000	PAORONABU650 00002000000			10231333438		155865000000	3R00340120		
ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	1			N	TT				99-	TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL						B			VCAD+	N-M-M-M-M-M-M-M-M-M-M-M-M-M-M-M-M-M-M-M	APAP		X
TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD	I wond	PA K STF												1 ×0.00 ×00			-0114000		CK-0014		2		000 110 000 000
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)	101.00 PCCHT-1	- V S JA			コローニュ	AL TOUCOUNT OF THE TENT	3H 107 :			101+00 =1						1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3		DE TOTANIEN			THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	
FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	F S S F 14		- 11 / 1 / 1	i i i	1. Li	. 63		) <u>-</u> 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SECONDER AC TION		080	<b>&gt;</b> 4,	,	•.	. A S .	TOAG GOAD!	L	د د	TESE TATION	,	> T A 7   T A + 1	50 300 81	:

A Sentence with Two Clauses Not Separated by Commas Figure 68

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	ALTERNATIVE ROLE	FILTIND CBU	INF ADVE	INF ARGITAINF ARGITA
	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	1117 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 - 111 -	0	.scepanon occessor.
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	TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL	SCOUPER ACTION NIOTO BOSLEDEUSTVI OLA	Intion wing	MI-100 NO. 100
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Figure 68 (continued)

A Relative Pronoun Used as a Subject of a Clause Figure 69

	NIZED   DICTIONARY   SERIAL NO.   OS6550006000   O74495006000   O744950060000   O74492857142	SYNTACTIC ROLE 11CK R CONJ R61 SUBJCT 863 N COMP 864 N COMP	ALTERNATIVE ROLE 861 L OBJ 861 L OBJ 861 L OBJ
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS SEMIORANIZED WORD N-A	PREFERRED ARGUMENT  N P9  N N R4  16	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
UNANALYZED TEXT	SERIAL NO.   WORD   OOK - OO	CHAIN NO POOL OF STEE OF COURS	00K-0862 #D00060 0 10K-0863 #D11N100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ABOW MAISCHAM	Elicky	TOTICE SELTI ACOUNTIEL NO CONTINE NO CONTINE	AOP CO OCPOLNITEL . OF NIC. OU ZNANIEL NOU. CC SISTEM-V
FIRST ENGLISH	EQUIVALENT  I PO I TONAL  NOME FEE  STATE  SYSTEM		APDITIONAL APONEFOGE SYSTEM

A Clause Introduced by a Conjunction

Figure 70

ED DICTIONARY SERIAL NO.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0		SYNTACTIC	PAORONABO650 INF PREP 265 R CUMP 266K N COMP 267 V PRED 267 SUBJCT	269 N COMPH 270 N COMPH		ROLE	-	266 N COMP			LITHTIND OBJ
3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD	PAOROCABO650 B18485			PAORONABO								
ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	1		PREFERRED ARGUMENT				INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS					
ORGANIZED WORD	MODILE NO TO	ANALYZED TEXT		MP.12F600 PA K STRTTO VN OP3000	0	HINDSIGHT		PN K STHITA	. ¥		PN A STRITO	4 .Z
TEXT SERIAL NO.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ANALYZ	CHAIN NO POOL	00 23 00X -0245 00 24 00X -0246 00 24 00X -0246 00 29 00X -0248 00 15 00X -0249	2 2	ONIH		00K-0266	NJK-0267	008-0267	CUK-0267	P480-1300 P480-1300
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)	101.   00   10   00   00   00   00   0			101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101.00   101	NO1.00 00015FS55-00				PO**OO KOTORIO		POT-SOT KOTOR-CO	101 X C F O X O C - 101
FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		:	√ 1	S v 4 0 0 0 a d		21 S A G	1		1011	1 1	

A Relative Pronoun Used as a Noun Complement Figure 71

	DIGTIONARY SERIAL NO.	14440000000000000000000000000000000000		SYNTACTIC ROLE  244 AGENT  249 AGENT  1NF ARBITR  252 N COMP  1NF ARBITR  255 N COMP  255 N COMP  255 N COMP		R 5	182 N COMP
	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD	80818486		9878.808			B0818486
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS			PREFERRED ARGUMENT	-	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	
ZED TEXT	ORGANIZED WORD	ADDOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	ZED TEXT	M	HINDSIGHT	**************************************	
UNANALYZED	TEXT SERIAL NO.	0.00	ANALYZED	SIZE OF  00 22 00H-0249  00 07 00H-0249  00 07 00H-0259  01 18 00H-0259  01 02 07 00H-0259  02 04 00H-0259  02 04 00H-0255  02 04 00H-0255	JN iH	000H000 00H1000 00H1025H	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)	MO4.00 SUCUSTALA  MO4.00 SUCUSTALA  MO1.00 SUCUSTALA  VC1.00 SPREDELIA-UI TSUA  MO4.00 SORTON-Y  MO4.00 SORTON-Y  MO4.00 SORTON-UI TSUA  MO4.00 SORTON-UI TSUA		ACA		4-9182.00 00 400 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	VC***** NPHFDELUA-JI
	FIRST ENGLISH	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		E			10 E 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

A Subordinate Clause Not Analyzable by the Present Program Figure 72

IZED DICTIONARY SERIAL NO.	173022727270	154408124990		004670000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		SYNTACTIC		S42 GERIND	INF	œ	346 N COMPM		ALTERNATIVE ROLE	INF CLAUSER INF CONJUCT 345 N COMP
3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD	BOB184B6	8		1 1				80818486	60			#         			-
ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	TBA0R	a 25				-	PREFERRED ARGUMENT	OOUNOTBADR	8 68			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	
ORGANIZED WORD	VN 300000	VNRUCGOODO 1	2	0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0		ED TEXT		"N 3840000	WNR 0P 40000 1	à	_	MP11 1 000	HINDSIGHT		
TEXT SERIAL NO.	CUKLOSES	0.K-03:12	サイドウーメウム	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	ANALYZED	SIZE OF	70 22 30K-03/1		C #	, i	5 150-X70 64 0.	N:H		00K-05-2 00K-03+2 00K-03+2 201065-000f1000010 000 AFRY 00K-0346
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)	AC *1UL-AGEBERS UC. 10.	VO'. OU SHEVRASHCH-A JAS.	> 00 · 00	女子とないまして つく・・ウス			<u>4H0</u>	VOL.00 PESPADA-UITE UA	VO1.70 DEEVRASHCHLA JAS.	7- 00 103		AIFERNATION TO STORE			#IPEr \$43012010650 0000100
FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	UPSINTE GHATE	THEN LINES	) ()	CTHER CLEMENT				J'SILTE GHATE	THA (TATA)	. i		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			THEK TREDICTION WITH

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A Gerund Phrase Figure 73

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	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO.	15160333333	1152400000000000011800000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	117233846150	00012000000	16067666666	021710006000	181673000000		SYNTACTIC ROLE	III SUBJCT	LΣ	-	103 R COMPM	L	106 0BJECT 107 0BJECTM	Đ.	110 R COMPM	C :		E 000 K	AI TERNATIVE	ROLE		INF CLAUSER	111 L 08J	CC	106 OBJECT	INF OLAUSER
	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD		PACKUL ABURDO	8 1	3	ORO0340120			P2				R400	PAGRONABO650		ra ra	Ru	FA0R00340120		0000	PACROCABO650	N.					R400			
	ARGUMENTS	A-A	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			:	AAAA	AAA	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		GUMENT	1	Α		¥11111		1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1							ARGUMENTS			<b>V</b>		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
	ALTERNATIVE A			TBAD-		AP-+AP	0	G - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 2	-6-C-PW-A		PREFERRED ARGUMENT		2			OCCOUNTBADO		4AAA		1	A	-		INTERSECTING	AA		A			
יבעו	ORGANIZED WORD	AD000080 30	AD00000 AD00000	* 0000000 NA	PK 1 511 0		MD12F300	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	NP 11 # 000	ED TEXT		NOITEGON	AD00000 30	A DOOOOOO	NDIJHOOO.	ç	ND11N000	30000	MD12F000	AD0100 43	ND11F000		HINDSIGHT		NO 11 F000		AD00000 30		PN I STT O	
סואשואר ו לבח	SERIAL NO	0010-1000	00110100	004-0105	00H-0107	03H-0109	00001	00H-0113 00H-0113 00H-0113	S110-HC0	ANALYZED	SIZE OF	18	60	0 16 00H-0103	00 23 00H-0104	, a	င် <u>င</u>	9010-H00 11 00	7	00 28 00H-0113	22.2		H		6000-H00	0010-100	1010-H00	00H000	C010-H00	21101100
	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) NOT.20 STAT1	ACTION DOMESHERNING YE			PO1.CO NEKNTOR-OF		PPCPLEM-AX	A04.00 VO2NIKAJUSHP H-1X	1-2400 CO.40N		5	NOU. STATI-I			NO'. 10 SECONIK-E	VIZ.00 DATUUT		101.00 -0 AOK.OU TERBETICHESK -1X	PROBLEM-AX	ADM. OU VOZNIKAJUSHC H-1X	101.00 - V - V - V - V - V - V - V - V - V -				NOM. 20 STAT I		ACT TO BOXESHCHERN YE	: :	PC1.2J VEROTOR-CE	
	FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT APTICLE NOT	T. ACED	TO ESENT AD NO		PPESENTATION NI			OF 5.41S1av	ON NOTEL NOTE			FTICLE NO	TI BCEN AO		CULLEGITON NO	CTVE CTVE	ELTATION	TECHETICAL AD		μP151• G ΔΟ	10 TOWNECTION NO				MPTICLE NO		7. ►C.£ 0 4.0		u 1	

Two Participial Phrases Figure 74

An Analysis of an Ambiguous Modifier Figure 75

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An Incomplete Analysis of an Ambiguous Modifier Figure 76

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	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO	712940000000	117496000000 251970000000 75575000000 183370006000		SYNTACTIC ROLE	P70 MODIFERM	INF COMMA				ALTERNATIVE ROLE	INF CLAUSER INF CONUNCT
	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD		080460				90000					
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS		C O V		PREFERRED ARGUMENT		CG				INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	
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An Appositive as a Modifier Figure 77

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	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO.	178910000000 151710000000 2091u0000000	1202F0000000000000000000000000000000000		SYNTACTIC	INF PREP 336 R COMP 337 N COMP INF COMP	INF CONUNCT		ALTERNATIVE ROLE 395 AGENT	
	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD	16ARGOABI111	8185			CARCOABIII I	<b>,</b> H H		' m =	
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS -GA-IGA-I-				PREFERRED ARGUMENT		-G		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	H
UNANALYZED TEXT	SERIAL NO. WORD	004-0338 PDI1F100 004-0338 PDI1F000 004-0338 PDI2F20X	0014-00447 H 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	ANALYZED TEXT				HINDSIGHT	0013177 7K0-HU0 0010-HU0 9160-HU0	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
CLASS RUSSIAN WAS	MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) 101.00 ST. NOA:10 DOMOSHCH	1-57-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101 101-101-	MOS - CO -		10. 101 - 00. 101 - 00. 101 - 00. 101 - 00. 101 - 00. 101 - 00. 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 10	NOW			10 FCMDSMCM+.1	1012039401 101300 - CE HAITTE 103300 - CE HAITTE 103300 - CE - JA 10400 - CE - JA
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A Series Figure 78

FIRST ENGLISH	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)	TEXT SFRIAL NO	ORGANIZED	CTITION STATES	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED	DICTIONARY
	101.00	004-03221		- 1	WORD	SERIAL NO.
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	•	001-0324	•			
	ACTOR TARBOACETOR TO THE	004-0325	ADCONG 30	AA	- P300	114470000000
,	NOTO STATISTELS	004-0326	NP! 1 ~ 000	X-X		1307,0000000
		LCEU-HOU	•			
		80E0-100	AD00000	V-V-V		04146666666
		<b>りんだらーエつと</b>	N.D.12F0Y0	10-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-1		194360000000
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J-MILAF	101.00 T.P	00H-0341	4	NGACTON ALTONOMIC		
	:	004-03*2	•			000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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	A04.00 BYSTR-0	4 K CO I TOC	AD00000 1 0		20000	000000017601
D' PAFFAMED	VOT-10 IZUNTAVI IVA- T. CUA	00H-03+5	000000 NA		80818486	075181666666
		ANALYZED TEXT	D TEXT			
	OHA!	CHAIN NO POOL		PREFERRED ARGUMENT		SYNTACTIC ROLE
	101.00 KAFT	00 23 00H-03721	Ĺ			2
a	NOT- DU PIL-TRIC	00 18 00H-0323	NOTIMOYO			,
		20 COH-0324	•			THE COMME
1 HE		10 3F CUH-C325	AD0000 30		000	
ar Land	NOMONO OTVETVITEL-1	36	MD114000			
		<b>N</b>				
	SALVOIDE CIRCLE	77	AD00000	V		
		1	MDICFOYO			328 MODIFERM
J. M. L. A.F.	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	00 33 031-033301				INF CONUNCT
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of ABLE	V09 00 MC6-UT	, ,	0000000			Ç
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A Series Figure 79

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FILTE	NO. FOR	NOT-OUT IL TRICK	00H-03/3 MDI1MOVO	N.DIIMOVO	1	1 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
:			COH-C324				090 7 247
:			CHLP304	-			INT CAUSER
L'RELTE ?	04	F >-WYLINTOUR. OC. COT	SCEO-HO.	00000			LONDNOL HAI
( ) ( ) ( )		2 3-445 VAGAA	0 000			THE PROPERTY OF THE PAINTY BAND	322 L CRU
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0 .	D	and alteria	SCEU-H)C	ADOCAGO	i 0		322 L CBJ
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Figure 79 (continued)

	DICTIONARY  SERIAL NO.  1977-0000000	110810000000 0290*0000000 000070000000 18440000000 0496*000900	SYNTACTIC ROLE	> N 20 0 1 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	ALTERNATIVE ROLE INF CLAUSER
	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD BCR18486	0100 PANRONABO650 Pa		B0B1B4B6 P2 J100 PACECABO650	!
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS		PREFERED ARGUMENT		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
UNANALYZED TEXT	SERIAL NO WORD  NOA-1235 W 300000  COA-1235 W 300000  COA-1237 M IIE1YO	00011209 HN 0011200 ADDINGO 0011300 ADDINGO 0011301 ADDINGO 0011301 ADDINGO 0011301 ADDINGO	ANALYZED TEXT SIZE OF POOL.	000 P 1 1 2 2 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	HINDSIGHT OOA-12-8 OOA-12-8
	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) VOI.00 VCZNIKA-FT AOF.00 TEYNICHFSK-P JA NOK.00 TEYNICHFSK-P JA	101.00 E AGU-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS-CH-AUS	CHAIN NO.	### ##################################	295012000650 00ACDC00A000
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The Effect of a Negative on the Analysis of a Modifier Figure 80

e	•	•	• •	•	•	•	• •	•	• 6	•	•
	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO.	128550000000 133580000000 183370000000	1881100000000 04924666666 170880000000 0453u00000000		SYNTACTIC	S N COMP	C 2 2	ARBIR A	ALTERNATIVE ROLE	INF CLAUSER INF CONJNCT 347 OBJECT	7 MODIFERM IF ARBTR
	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD	P300 13	18 000000000000000000000000000000000000			342 R400 343	1NF P200 343 000000060C0P 347 1NF	P2		90000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000 347
	ARGUMENTS		G		ARGUMENT			) (L. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS		
	ALTERNATIVE	6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		PREFERRED ARGUMENT	5 1 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1	INTERSECTIN		
ZED TEXT	ORGANIZED WORD	MDIZF800 1 ADOON8 30 MCIIM800	40 40 40 A A B A B A B A B A B A B A B A B A B	ANALYZED TEXT		MD12F000 30 AF11M000	ADOING 40 NA RACJPY	HINDSIGHT		TA RACUPK	AN RABUPK
UNANALYZED	TEXT SERIAL NO.	00A-0343 00A-0344 00A-0345	00A-0040 00A-00407 00A-00408 00A-00409	ANALYZE	SIZE OF POOL	10 00A-0344 11 00A-0344 18 00A-0345		C 1 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	OCO AFENT	000-0346 000-0346 000-0348 000-0348	00A-0348 347 MO-1FFRM 00A-0349
		NOU. DO ORCIN-AT AD1.00 OTRIZHENN-OR O NO1.00 SIGNAL-A	AOUACO SOLTVEISTVUJ USHCH-IX DOILOO PESJATHI ACPINO PAZLICHNIYM NOA.OU PALNOST-JAM		CHAIN NO	NO4.00 08E1N-AT A01.00 0THAZHENA-OF C NO1.00 0THAZHENA-OF C	TVETSTVUL USACH-IX TO SUBTRICT		#IPE 144012001650 00051000010 000	001.00 DESUAT-1 001.00 DESUAT-1 1PEF	D01.00
	FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	CONFORMING IPN LTFFFRENT LTSTANCE			JODIPATE AFFLETTED STGNAL		2 2 2 3	w01Lul03ar	2 2 W	PEED TTION
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An Analysis with a Master-object Ambiguity Figure 81

MIZED DICTIONARY SERIAL NO ER 1294"0000000 0560 1107=000000000000000000000000000000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE ROLE 0560 INF DREP 040 R COMP INF CONDICT 050C R COMP	ALTERNATIVE ROLE E8 046 AGENT ER 040 AGENT EF 111 1ND OBJ
3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD WORD WORD SEMIORGANIZED WORD SEMIORGANIZED WORD SEMIORGANIZED	PREFERRED ARGUMENT	
TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD OCITOGEN A GROOM 30 COLOGEN A GROOM 30	SIZE OF  CHAIN NO POOL  2 24 0.011-0.048 ADCCCO  2 20 0.011-0.048 ADCCCO  2 27 0.011-0.061 ADCCCOOL  3 27 0.01	1.1NDSIGHT 0.00-0048 ADOGCO 30 0.01-0048 ADOGCO 30 0.01-0048 ADOGCO 30 0.01-0048 ADOGCO 30 0.01-0048 ADOGCO 30
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD WARKER (TRANSLITERATED) AC1-00 15-NOVANN-VM 101-00 15-NOVANN-VM 101-00 15-NOVANN-VM 101-00 11-01 AX 101-00 11-01 AX 101-00 11-01 AX	AO1.00 NSB.NVARN-VE 101.00 N=E N10.00 Nati UUDFNJ-C AX 101.00 - I NOB.00 SVINETEL STV -AV	#1PE 046 12019659 000 1000010 000 AENT
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A Compound Prepositional Complement Figure 82

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3 rd SEMIORGANIZEO ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS WORD F- BOR6	PREFERRED ARGUMENT FO FO FO FO FO FO FO FO FO FO FO FO FO	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS FO BOB6
TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO WORD COH-0531 ND 11M000 COH-0532 ND 11M000 COH-0533 C COH-0533 C COH-0534 ND 11M300	SIZE OF  CHAIN NO. POOL.  O 14 OUH-0531 VSO0870000  O 15 OUH-0532 NOIIM900  O 19 OUH-0533 NOIIM900	HINDSIGHT 000H-0531 VS00P70000 00H-05338 H 00H-0534 NDIH300
GLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) VOH.20 UPEN.SHITT NOI.00 04.MER-V 101.00 -1 101.00 -1 NOI.00 VES-	VOU. 20 UMEN. SHI-T. NOI. 00 G AZMER-V 101.00 -1 NOI.00 VFS-	VO4.20 UMEN.SH1-T. 10'.00 -1 NO'.00 VFS-
FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT UTMINISH UTMENSICN A 1 SC A 1 SC A 1 SC	) ) 4 4 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0.1M1N1SH A1.SC A1.CH1

A Compound Object Figure 83

FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)	TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED ALDE GREHMENTS WASHING	
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J. I.A.30	A TALEST WOLLD CO. BOX			

A Compound Subject Figure 84

The color of the			UNANALYZED	D TEXT			
10	FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	RUSSIA (TRANSL		ORGANIZED WORD	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD	DIGTIONARY SERIAL NO.
NOTICE   N	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5			١.	APB	PADRONDF0560	110780000000
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ANALYZED TEXT	05 14		1 % L® 10-H00				000000000000000000000000000000000000000
101.00   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1-0   1					1		1188700000000
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A03-00 POLLOSKUV-YX A03-00 STHMETRICH N-NGO A03-00 NESTHMETRICH N-NGO					INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS		ALTERNATIVE ROLE
A02.00 c  IMMETRICHN- 0GP	91819						
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Two Compound Singular Adjectives with One Plural Master Figure 85

UNANALYZED TEXT
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A Plural Adjective with Compound Singular Masters

FIRST ENGLISH		CTCHANGE TYPE		3 rd	
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A Sentence with Four Infinite Conjunctions Figure 87

SYNTACTIC BOILE		ICK K CONC	WE DL LA		PREP		FUNDAGE MAI	< □			OWO V		L	SUBJCT		۵	E CO	œ		V PRED			Q.	a.		OBJECT.			COMO		Ļ	PROD R SEC	2 2	2
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δl	101.00 OPNAK-C		IC . CO NESTOTA-UA	10OC 2-4	MCA.OU KONSPERTIVNO ST	10,00,01	10.00 CA2H-E	NOA. TO DERYVOLHNOST	NIA.OU IZLOZHENILJA	ATTECNE OC. MOM	NO. OCEROS-OV		NO'-10 SECRNIA-	I- 1- 10 - 17	1-	ACU. TO TAUTOURSHOH! FIN	PC1.70 -FGC	NC: - 15 - E	VZ1.0U AUL-ET	ADD. OU INTERESENT	100.001	439.00 00.624					AD " O CANTIMETROV - YX						0- V-U	COLD F. TINGEST CAR CO. CA
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Figure 87 (continued)

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		1 1 2 2 )	COH-0667	NDITETOO			D. 1	663	10BJ
0-14-14-05		YON SPENTISS ST.	00H-0667	ND 11F 100			r.a.	111	SUBJCT
7 SC	00.01	-1					20	111	L OBJ
SOKE NAESC	NO. TON	OTHYVOCHROST	00H-0430					INF	ADVB
DO CKENNEDC	00 40N		2000-000	0011102	11111112		20.		SUBJCT
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Figure 87 (continued)

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A Compound Relative Conjunction

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•	72 34 004-2640 .				L	Ç	- FR 40

Figure 88 (continued)

NITERSECTING ARGUMENTS			Z	HINDSIGHT		
						ALTERNATIVE
Note					IN ERSECTING ARGUMENTS	ROLE
No.   Color   Color		AUTINATION TOPOLO	004-2629	NO 1 1 NO 00		
No.		•	056-2650	•		111 ( 08)
No.   Color   Color		;	0.000	•		INF CLAUSER
	I	0-11- 00 . tod	11.10年の一日にい	DAIC STOT		LONUNOL MAIL
	1	J-1-100		A LONG		631K SUBJCT
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	1 2 4 1 5	ACTA TELOMERALO	2007-500		NR	631 L 08J
	141.51	C - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	C-92-66-5			
	12:15		CC2-100			
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		CCA-26*5			
	200	17045	PC4-2676	NF IZFOOC		CO IND OBC
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	100	511. FRO	C34-2637			631 TND OB
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #		APPLIT	446C-45C			631 L 08J
	* L	FILIPAL	0.4.0		+	642C N COMP
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10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10		•	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	•		HAR DLAUSER
			CC4-2646	•		NO LUNE
		7	0.04-26471	Ĺ		ZONO LINE
1		1 ) ( • , ) ;	00A-26479	ı		INE CONCINC
NC   A   A   A   A   A   A   A   A   A		D-140 001100	30A-26489			INF , DVB
NGU-00 VELICHIN-A		1111	COSTOBORO NOTESPACED			647K L 08J
VC1CC - ARACO-175.JA	)	NIG. OC VELICHIA-A	PO 4-2649			
NC1CC 3F2HL-TAT-AV 1		ACSTINONA DESCRIPTION	100A-2654	VNROB HODGO		
056 CALLO 7 F 2 F C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	, c	NC 1 . C OF 211 L . TAT - AW 1	O A - 2558	2000		
#IPE 55401201455 000010000010 000 4587 FND	SC 4	NOT-OG PEZUL+TAT-AM I	0.00	000	**	656 AGENT
#IPE 55401201455 00001000010 000 4058T		:	004-2660		X	
			CICAGOOTO ONO ASENT			FAD OF SENT.

Figure 88 (continued)

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	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO.	120503333332	00008000000000000000000000000000000000		SYN SYN IN	125 R CORT P COR	Ç		ALTERNATIVE ROLE	123 SUBJCT	INF ADV8
	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED YORD	PA0R00340120 P2 P4				C 27				77.54	
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	L [ ]	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				¥ +		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	!!!X!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!	
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	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD VARKER TRANSLITERATED!		12. 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		CHAIN 0804ENNEST-J. AX	<b>a</b>	FPL F WENT - O.		AL -1 ANNORTH NAME OF ALM	I P O V A b.	NO - PERMENT OF ON
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A Compound Noun Complement Figure 89

DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. 150-1107A0000000 195110185183 19510414147 195104111111 078400000000 079040000000000000000000000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE PAGRONDFOSGO INF PREP 202 R COMPT INF CONJUNT 203 R COMPT R4 205 R COMPT	ALTERNATIVE ROLE 202 R COMP INF ADVB
SEMIORGANIZED  ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS WORD AP-AP  N-A	PREFERRED ARGUMENT APAP A	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
TEXT ORGANIZED  SERIAL NO WORD  00x-0202 P  00x-0203 C  00x-0203 P  00x-0203 P  00x-0204 C  00x-0204 C  00x-0204 C  00x-0206 MDIINGOO	SIZE OF  CHAIN NO. POOL.  CO 21 COK-02C2 P  CO 24 COK-02C4 P  CO 28 COK-02C4  CO 29 COK-02C4  CO 29 COK-02C6 MPIINBOO  O 29 COK-02C6 MPIINBOO	HINDSIGHT  OUK-0203% PN I STD 0  OKK-02032 PN I STD 0  OKK-02052
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) 101.00 N=A 101.00 T=C 101.00 T=C 101.00 T=C 101.00 TL-1 A01.00 PASSTOJANI-F	101.00 N-A P01.00 T-U 101.00 TL-I A01.00 TR-IP NIC.00 PASSTOLANI-F	00.100 101.00 1-0 101.00 1-0
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An Analysis with Master - Compound Preposition Complement Ambiguity Figure 90

	AMIZED DICTIONARY  SERIAL NO.  SERIAL NO.  1014-50000000  00001000000000000000000000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE ROLE 229 R COMP 220 R COMP 230 R COMPM 1NF ONJOINCT 231 GOLECT 1NF AFBTR	•	ALTERNATIVE ROLE INF ABVB 230C R COMP INF ARBYR
	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS SEMIORGANIZED GA-1-GA-1- GG-1P-GA-1GG-1P-GA-1GG-1P-GA-1GG-1P-GA-1GG-1P-GA-1GG-1P-GA-1GG-1P-GA-1GG-1P-GA-1GG-1P-GA-1GG-1P-GA-1GG-1P-GA-1GG-1P-GA-1GG-1P-GA-1GG-1	PREFERRED ARGUMENT -64-164-16-1		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS  -GIFF
UNANALYZED TEX:	NOTE	ANALYZED TEXT  SIZE OF  POOL  10 004-0229	HINDSIGHT	
	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD  MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)  13  ACU  AC	004 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		00H-02129 H 404-02 LUCHSH-CJ 237013076531 0C0C000000 OOFFUNDORN 231 0BUFCT N04-0214 PILIFOO
,	FIRST ENGLISH  EUUVALENT  CONTROL  CONT	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		0.00 mm m

An Analysis with Object — Compound Preposition Complement Ambiguity Figure 91

DICTIONARY  SERIAL NO.  C5871000000  136570000000  1365700000000  1365700000000  13657000000000000000000000000000000000000			ONDOGNOGATOP 109C R COMP 109C R COMP 111C R COMPN 113C R COMPN		ALTERNATIVE ROLE	109C R COMP 107 HODIFERM 107 HODIFERM 107CHODIFERM
SEMIORGANIZED WORD		RGUMENT 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105			ARGUMENTS ARGUMENTS 0GA000000000 108	
4LTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS 40		40A	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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TEXT  SERIAL NO  CVE - 0107  CVE - 0109  CVE - 0109  CVE - 0107  CVE - 0117  CVE - 0114  CVE - 0144  C	ANALYZED	SIZE OF  CHAIN NO POOL  O UN OCK-0107  O S OCK-0108  O 38 OCK-0108	4111	Y  N	6010-300 6010-300 6010-300	CC C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
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ī					<u>a</u>	
FIRST ENGUISH EQUIVALENT CFFE,DING C		2 6 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	A NATION A NATIONA A NATION A NATION A NATION A NATION A NATION A NATION A NATIONA A NAT		7 PE	0 2 1

A Compounded Adjective Figure 92

		126772000002	074020000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000120000	055700000000	0426 0000000		SYNTACTIC	ROLE		TII V PRED	INF COMMA	~	776 SUBJCT	778 V MACT	F.		ALTERNATIVE	ROLE		INF CLAUSER		INF ADVB			776 L 08J		
	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	C 63			# B Od				ARGUMEN	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	r. C															V		
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	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)		······································	101,00		PROPULZ						1-13: 00-10	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		PRCPULZ	VO# -01. GOVORI-1.	•			*IPE^ 773012000659 0G0000000000 000	•		A- 00. 01				7770130r0531	#IPEC 778012000635 004 #IPEC 775012000650 000	;
	FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	* - S - C - S	, ;	F: 0	HE.					•,	. TSH	ر ،		- 4HF +	CONTINUE		•			WOIT CI a:			0.44	1 I	1 HE 1	7 1167		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	

An Analysis with Infinite Conjunction - Relative Conjunction Ambiguity

		UNANALYZED TEXT	ZED TEXT			
FRST FYGEST	AARKER TRANSLITERATED	TEXT SERIAL NO	ORGANIZED WORD	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD	DICTIONARY SFRIAL NO
		F CH-D-HO	3	14	PANROCABUESO	000
	1 2 4 5 6 7 1	1,111,12,54	APP.1000.120			
		1 1 1	10		(C)	151589545450
		10 TO TO TO	0001160			19525006000
		at control of	1	34G4	PAGRODGUS 021045098099	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
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		1 1 1 1	c.			1559FSC06000
		F +	20041144		70	9204 00000000 1410000000000
			0 0001004			0519690000000000000000000000000000000000
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	1	7710110	'L		CORRORAGESCO	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
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			2011600	-0-5-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6		041170000000
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	:	901-01-0C	•			0225-00000000
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An Analysis with Infinite Conjunction - Relative Conjunction Ambiguity Figure 94

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	•	1040-H00	•			

Figure 94 (continued)

DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. SERIAL NO. 011142500000 00000 000000 000000000000000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE ROLE 111 SUBJOT 0560 INF PREP 0005 314 R COMP 1NF ADVE 1NF ADVE 118 CMP	ALTERNATIVE ROLF  ONCO 314 R COMP ONCO 111 L OBJ 111 L OBJ 111 L OBJ
SEMIORGANIZED WORD PAGEODEOSOO	PARRONDFUS60	- 0800602VU0000 - 0800007VU000
ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	PREFERRED ARGUMENT    A   A   A   A   A   A      A   A   A	-AA
DRAIL NO	SIZE OF	#INDSIGHT
CLASS RUSSIAN WORD WARKER RANSLITERATED) PLINT RANSLITERATED) RANSLITERATED) RANSLITERATED) RANSLITERATED) RANSLITERATED) RANSLITERATED) RANSLITERATED) RANSLITERATED) RANSLITERATED)		2 d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d
EQUIVALENT		E

A Genitive Basic Phrase as a Comparative Complement

		UNANALYZED TEXT			
EQUIVALENT SOUNALENT SOUNA	MARKER (TRANSLITERATED) POTOUR NATIONAL STATES AND THE STATES SOUTH ST	TEXT ORGANIZED   SERIAL NO   WORD	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS  N	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. 126772000002 12857777775 212857777775 20055000000
2 d V C	# + #	CHAIN NO POOL  1 18 5 -0307 FN R STP 0  0 0 5 -0309 ATS 0  0 10 5 -0311 WPAIFORD  1 1 5 -0312	PREFERRED ARGUMENT  NOTION AT THE TRANSPATE  N		SYNTACTIC ROLE 111 SUBJCT 100 ADVB 100 APP CMP 100 APP CMP 100 SUBJCT 110 SUBJCT 110 SUBJCT 110 SUBJCT 110 SUBJCT 110 APP CMP
11.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	PC1.00 CFFFH PC1.00 - EE PC1.0	HINDSIGHT	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS		ALTERNATIVE ROLE III L 08J IIII L 08J IIII L 08J IIII L 08J IIII L 08J

CHEM (wem) as a Comparative Complement Followed by a Parallel Construction Figure 96

Charge   Parsian Word   Charge   Char	ENGLISH					
	1 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	RUSSIAN (TRANSL'T		ARGUMENTS	3 rd I ORGANIZED WORD	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO.
	( )	ANOL 45.	000000	11-9-9		
		V= TAV	000 = 714			2854 000000
ANALYZED TEXT	U 10 11 U		200000 34			208793333388
	,		10000000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	,	07291 0000000
ANALYZED TEXT  ANALYZ		;		INCOMPAT FL		1851 € 00000000
ANALYZED TEXT				•	•	
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SYN   STEEP	-1	N 3 W 3 M 2 7 5	0000000			2128:777777
SIZE OF						1833-000000
SYN   STATE			ANALYZED TEXT			
			NO POOL	PREFERRED ARGUMENT		SYNTACTIC
	الوائد		10 0. A-0622 AFRUNG			
	h. 1	V=14.1 Jac	13 CLALCET WITEFOCO			III SUBJET
# 1PF	4	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	10 CLA-0624 NE 00300			
#IPP: *2601203%0' NOTOCOODOO HOILCAGOO HOILCAGO HOILCAGOO HOILCAGOO HOILCAGOO HOILCAGO HO	1	-	C+ 5-4-0625 APROFOR	1 1 1 1 1 1 2		INF ADVA
#IPE *25012033X0 NGOCOOOO MOTICAGO			C4 704-0626			INF DVB
#INDSIGHT  #IPE *25012033X0* NGOCOOOO MILE ************************************			- C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C			-26 -MP CMP
#IPE 22612203X0 NGOCCOOO HOLDS AND	77.5	47372734	1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			SZZK R CONJ
#IPE *25012033X3 NGTC00000 MOTTU-00000 MOTTU-000000 MOTTU-00000 MOTTU-0000	-	· ICABL-	10 7.3-11 0000			
#IPE *2EFIZODAXO MOTOCOODO MITUODO						529 SUBJCTM
# 1PF 422712037459			HINDSIGHT			
# IPE *2EC12003X0 NOTOCO0000 MOILUONOCOO						ALTERNATIVE
# 1 PF 1 2 PC 12 20 20 X O W O CO CO O O O O O O O O O O O O O O				INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS		ROLE
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NE   NE   NE   NE   NE   NE   NE   NE		:	- LC93-ACO			
			C2-0627 .			INF AUSER
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	L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L		PN I STRI			YAK OBJECT
AIPET *2EC12023X0' NOTCOCO0000 MOTTLOCOCOO		TOWALL TANAL	0000000			
#IPE *28012023x0' NOTCOCO0000						_J
		1 C V E C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C				

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An Unrecognized Comparative Complement Figure 97

	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO. 095145510196 (835-0000000 11590-5000000000000000000000000000000000	701150000000 712825000000 21282777776 7835-0000000 204970000000	SYNTACTIC ROLE 144 K L 08J 144 SUBJCT 144 V PRED 1NF ADVB 1NF ADVB 1NF COMMA 150K R CONJ 150K R CONJ 151 SUBJCT 151 SUBJCT 152 N COMP	ALTERNATIVE ROLE 144K L OBJ 142KWODIFER 142KWODIFER 1NF CONJNCT 151K L OPJ 151K L OPJ 151 L OPJ 151 L OPJ 151 L OPJ 151 L OPJ
	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD NAMED	A	N	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS
CAMINACT ZED LEXT	ORGANIZED WORD WORD WE PIRITE WORDINGOOD WORD WORD WORD WORD WORD WORD WORD W	MULLINGOO OF TEXT	CHAIN NO POOL  2 0.01-0144 PA K PTR 170  2 5 0.01-0145 WN 0P300WN  3 2 0.01-0149 WN 0P300WN  17 0.01-0149 WN 0P300WN  18 0.01-0149 WN 0P300WN  25 0.01-0149 WN 0P30WN  25 0.01-0153 WN 0P300WN  25 0.01-0153 WN 0P300WN  25 0.01-0153 WN 0P300N  25 0.01-0153 WN 0P300N  25 0.01-0153 WN 0P300N  25 0.01-0154 WN 0P30N  25 0.01-0154 WN 0P30N	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	MARKER ITRANSLITERATED)  DOING WITHENSLITERATED)  NOTICE WITHENSLITERATED)  NOTICE WITHENSLITERATED)  NOTICE WITHENSLITERATED)  NOTICE WITHENSLITERATED)  101-00 NOTICE WITHENSLITERATED)	PO. CO PLETM NO. CO TOTAL CONTROL OF NO. CO TOTAL CONTROL OF NO. C	DO1.00 + 010A.YV     N17.00   155! EDOVANI	P01.00 C010H-YY P01.00 C77R-YY P01.00
	FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT TOTAL	14	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	# 11 C

A Genitive Basic Phrase and CHEM (wew) Both Following a Comparative Adverb Figure 98

FIRST ENGLISH	COOM NATIONAL SPA IO				r.	
EQUIVALENT	<u></u>	SERIAL NO.	ORGANIZED WORD	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	SEMIORGANIZED	DICTIONARY
A C C C P T	PASCH-ET		2011 COOC	4	CLO.	SERIAL NO.
2 in the 1	ACA-CO FELFATCHER X-1-V		ADD00000 0	9		1750-0006000
4 8 4	ACT TO THE PERSON		000M110V	W		14659000000000000000000000000000000000000
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			MO11F000			100140000000
CMARACTERIST TO		000000000000000000000000000000000000000				
T S I S T A A N. C			c			211100000000
20 - F 4 C N W F 1 1					4	1883100000000
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•	î		<b>4</b> ⊭	NGACIPNEACIP AAAAAAAAAA		197878000000
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٩	4- 00.101	300000000000000000000000000000000000000				00000100000
DS:4	101.00 TAKZH-E	# 50 0 M	_ 3			000005:0000
I EMANTIC BL ANK 1+	NO.	CONCUENCY I'M	200			1952#0000000
۷.		2000 - ECO	FURRE 000			PSE1:DOENTRY
<b>a</b> ud 1	× 11 17 20 17 10 0		PN K PTP 0		PAORONABO650	1104050000000
		ANALYZED	) TEXT			
	CHAIN NO	SIZE OF POOL		.PREFERRED ARGUMENT		SYNTACTIC
TOCOLET	/ * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					200
ci ECTPIC	FILEX TATCHE RITE	0.40 TO 70	0	_		III SUB.ICT
IARAKTIER	DATAMETPO C	0.001100.11	0 0000000	í		
7 7 7 7	POLOSKUV-Y	1 001-05/0	00001100	9		
- Z - J		IN OCH-DARD	MOT 1 E 000	V	~ 1	Z
	· 1	15 C-H-03A1				
CAPACIENTS!	TARTEGISTI CHESK-060	15 CCH-0342	0 0001000			_
1774.010	SECTIVERAL OUA	18 OCH-0383	NOINION		7	ARBTR
ACTE STATION		19 004-0394				TAN CORES E
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	4-1	٠ ٢	• (			
	101-00 TARZHIE	24 CCH-0391	. 1			INF CONUNCT
TEMANTIC BL ANKI-	JC. 4014	CH-0392	VEKKF300			INF ADVB
	7- 00.00	FORCITO F	2			MADO N COMP

A Farenthetic Expression Set Off by Parentheses

	ALTERNATIVE	INF ARBTR	INF CLAUSER		385CMODINER		RESIDENCE TAIL	DAGA FAL
	INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS	GATETIES TENTETTE				•		
HINDSIGHT		0 0H-03#2 AP0100C	OCH-0044	CH-03P69 H	4 TAROLHOO 0100000010000 101000 10111 1011 1011	CCH-C389 .	. 60M0-170	I #00 MU-170
		ACA.OU *A.A.T.BISTT CHFFK-660			100 - 100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	;	I WANT TO THE TOTAL OF THE PARTY OF THE PART
		CHARACTERIST TO ACA.O.	:		CHACH CHARLE AND THE PARTY OF	:		A - 00 - 01 - AAX + AC4 - 0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1

Figure 99 (continued)

CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)	TEXT SERIAL NO.	ORCANIZED WORD	ALTERNATIVE ADGINERATE	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED	DICTIONARY
		NOT 1 F 000	1	P2P9	021500416665
2000 - 144 - 70 - 100 A		PK K STUFTO		77 04	1590100000000
		000		G00R00600400	_
>		0001114		Pu	1112500000000
	00A-1097 F	11 11 11 11	-	OFF01140000A1	
	00A-100B	MD11M000	ı	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
		VK COOOOO 3	TXAD-	8284	0102100000000
AO************************************	004-1101	APR0000 130		0014	7124177500000
	ANALYZED	D TEXT			
	CHAIN NO POOL		PREFERED ARGUMENT		SYNTACTIC
NC4-DU VCZWZHNOST- I	26 CCA-1089	ND11F800		P2P9	CBB SUB.ICT
	70 34 0CA-1000 P	MP 11 NO 00	11::11::12: 14::13::13::13::13::13::13::13::13::13::	R4	2
	3ª AUA-1092	P.P.11*000			0 X C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
	1001-400 C4 OC	7 1 1 4 0 0 0		G70R07600400	TN.
	44 ACA-1095		1 1	<b>3</b> K	4 100 X 100 X
10 - 00 - 01	70 47 00A-1096	# # #	,		•
**************************************	49 00A-100A	MD11 M000	**************************************	1A0R00640330	INF PREP
	52 00A-1094	HHH			TAN A COMP
413.00.00.00	00 52 004-1100 1	"× 0P300r0 3	ONCROTXADO	B284	
A	2 - 00A-11-2	AC0000 130	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	R400	INF ADVB
					•
	HINDSIGHT	SIGHT			
TOWN TON ON THE TANK			INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS		ALTERNATIVE ROLE
THE CONTRACTOR		NP11F800		0000	
		NP115000		P2P9	C80 1 083
TA1-030	0001=000	MUINGOO		R4	
		PA K STOFTO			Z
741-060		4			
				:	
		000ml1dn		Ŧ Y	188 L OF
	004-1008	MP11M000			
		1000			

A Farenthetic Expression Set Off by Quotes Figure 100

DICTIDIABLE	TAME ADODOGO	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		64171071430	01602000000	\$09999994505	0000000001100		189176666666	189140000000	C74C=5000000	1613900000000		SYNTACTIC	ROLE	111 SUBJCT		INT ARBIR					A HAI	ς : φ :	195 R COMPM			ALTERNATIVE BOLF				A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		L Z
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TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD	APOUPOO 0	PP11000	•	C CONIXIA	0000111	0 000000	0.01-0141 MOITEGOO 1 -	0000	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.000ic	0 000000	N.P.K 1 M.000	ANALYZED TEXT	SIZE OF	POOL	0 000000	1 00111111	C. CCH-CIPE ADKINGO C	C4 00H-01P9 MP11*000	5 0000000 0010-400	CP CUM-CIGI NEITHGOO 1	* 000010 40 0000 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	OR OCH-C102 T	04 CH-014 ADDOOR	10 00H-0196 NEKINGOO	FIGURE	Liping		JONO FULL STATE OF THE STATE OF		MUK INGO	*	"N 3P600KO	00H-01934 15 3030000
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A Parenthetic Expression Set Off by Dashes Figure 101

An Analyzed Sentence Figure 102

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An Analyzed Sentence Figure 103

		UNANALYZED	TEXT			
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An Analyzed Sentence Figure 104

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:		00K-0120 *	_	INF CLAUSER
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× 40 H	NO7.00 TEOPI-1	00K-0124 MD11F000	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	122 OBJECT
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Figure 104 (continued)

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An Analyzed Sentence Figure 105

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	RUSS AN WORD		CHEVILA-C	J-471 3430		1	1 0 0 0	10.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 A L A L 11 - P	7C4 N I + A-FT	1-	1 - 1 - 1		4 - ごっこ *	4 ( L ) ( ) X		1 1 2 2 2 2 1	NINITED STATES	- 1/2 - 14 a 2	•				A03.00 CORFVION-0		PCC-BN-DD	75	ZAE 20 1 - 2	7.C 2 N. I 4 A - 1 T	X 1 F 1 - 1		KC6P-1	12し「HA-JUT	7PCTS=Se-	* 1 * 1 C T E * F = C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
	MARKER		) ( · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	200		, .	1 C		) (	21.45.	7.4.6	7 - 7	21.		2			3							A02.00	101.00	A02.00	00.101	200		207.00		101-00		20.00	100	
	EDUVALENT	, 1,	,	* 101 ces c1	•	1 -	¥.	)   V 1 a 3 ,	ACTE ALL	3 L D D D	151 0	•	. u	•	2 . kd u 2 . 1	2 ( dd e		7 t	2 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	⊢ <b>4</b> · ·	1 L	THE THE THE	1 L	1	> a ← v 1 3 →	:	z tu	> C D F O	υι « 10 μ 10 μ 11 μ	70404	:
•	•			•			•		8	ĺ		•			•			•			Ð	•				9		C					•				

An Analyzed Sentence Figure 106

NITERSECTING ARGUMENTS		ALTERNATIVE ROLF	1	SAN	800	A PRED	INF CLAUSER	INF CONCINCT	286K SUBJCT		JIK SUBJCT	AND AND A	TOWN BO	-		THE PROPERTY OF		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				O OF SENT.		
######################################							Z	NI				TRI.												
0000 000000 0000 111	HINDSIGHT	NTERS		1		0.5K - 0.2K - 0.	00110285 .		PAC. STR. 0	57R1		1 #00 a 70 C 1 X C L	NDIBETOC	Nº211F100	* K000-10	CCX-C203 .	ロース の日本 コ	ADC1080	NOTTEGO	00001100	,	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00 04 JECT	
													1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	•		10	1 1 1 C - 5	11 10 11 X 4 3 0 1 C 1 1 O Z		•			

Figure 106 (continued)

Fig.								
10:00 VIDAGE   10:00	FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT		TEXT SERIAL NO	ORGANIZED		(	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED	DICTIONARY
10: 70 V TUN-0  10: 70 V TUN-0	* PON HERE			1	- 1	MENTS	WORD	SERIAL NO.
101.00 VILIN-0  101.00 VILIN-0	* 1518E		001103457	4000000				134760000000
101.00   11.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.00   12.	1		00H-03u52					016357500000
## CONTRINGED TO TAKE THE TO T	- 105416		957700	>				016353756000
# 1 TH 101:00 OTSJUCA TO	- I		00H-0346	*				0163-0000000
1	- 1		7450-HO0	PK K PTRITO				
#1 TH 101 OF CALLEST   CONTINUED NOT   FEATURED NOT   FEATURE   FE	) L		00110348					000020955448
# 1 TH 101:00 PICTOR NOT COLOUR N	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		92H-0349	ND11F300				00897800800
#1 TH NOTICE LINE   NOTICE LIN		10-50 <b>1</b>	00H-0350	0000640 NA				021500416665
#1 TH NOTICE INTO PRESENTATION OF PARTICIPATION OF PARTIC	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	PREDSTAV	004-0351	VS00P3L200	i i		B18384	109710000000
#1 TH N03°CC LIN-1  A03.00 PRICE TO THE PRIC	1 L		004-0352	AD00000			9908	155800000000
101.00 PAZICHY-VX  NOG-00. NELSE BOUVANI- JAY  NOG-00. NELSET-1  N	•		00H-0343					150576666666
NOTICE   SALICITICATION   NOTICE   NO	-		004-0354	· ·				100400000000
101.00   SALEBOVANI- DAY   OUT-0356   WILLNOO   OUT-0356   OUT-0356   WILLNOO   OUT-0356   OUT-	2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		00H-0355					154245555554
NO   O   O   O   O   O   O   O   O   O	T PER PORT	ISSLEDOVANI-	95E0-H00					1708900000000
NO   NO   O   O   C   E   E   E   E   E   E   E   E   E			00H-0357	2				0835-0000000
NOW-000 VCLN-   NOW-000 VCLN	7 P C Z		CU FO TOO	COCULTON			<b>JRONABO650</b>	0000000200000
ANALYZED TEXT   ANALYZED TEXT   ANALYZED TEXT	H1CRUMAVE	SANTIMETROV-	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					121470000000
ANALYZED TEXT  SIZE OF  CHAIN NO FOOL  OUT-0361 DICTOR SIZE OF  CHAIN NO FOOL  CHAIN NO FOOL  SIZE OF  CHAIN NO FOOL  OUT-0361 DICTOR SIZE  OUT-0361 DIC	■ A V E	V0 LN→	4000 E00			AA		179870000000
SIZE OF  GHAIN NO POOL  101.00 075JUDO-4  101.00	:		0000-100	M012F000				022510000000
HEFE   101.00 075JUD-A				*				
SIZE OF  SIZE OF  CHAIN NO. POOL  CHAIN NO. PO		٥						
HEPE   101.00 075JUD-A			ANALYZE					
CHAIN NO. SIZE OF   CHAIN NO. SIZE OF								
HERE TO 101.00 OTSJUDAA		•	SIZE					SYNTACTIC
					PREFERRED ARGUM	ENT		ROLE
THE	TOOK LEDE	101.00 075,000-4		3				
11   11   11   11   11   11   11   1	V TSIBLE	402.00 VICA-0	0					INF ADVB
			0.5					
	-41		17					INF COMMA
SENT   NOC. 00 C2PUZH************************************	I U			2 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6		V		347K SUBJCT
ABIE VOG MOG-UT  SENT VOG MOG-UT  NOTICE PER IT  NO	F) SSIAILITY		1					
	DF ABIE		α.	0000110			P2P9	
	TO ESENT			000000000000000000000000000000000000000	COCOUTBADO	_	D tt	
NOT-00 LIN-1	7.0		) F	0.2161006				
TERERN   101.00   28-1   101.00   28-1   101.00   28-1   101.00   28-1   101.00   28-1   101.00   28-1   101.00   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1   28-1	LINE					A		
FEBENT A02,10 94/LICHN-YX	LONNEGTED WI TH			**D11+000				
FRECH	UTFTEDENT		- 0		db			ū
101.00 -V	AF SE ABCH	15SLEDGVANI-			i	V		
AVE AON, CO COLAST-I CO 26 OCH-0359 N	2		ù c	NO NO NO NO				~
A04.70 SENT HETPOV- YX	3010 L		1 0	2				00
NO4.00 VO.*-	FICRUBAVE	SANTIMETROVE	0 0				:	œ
	* A V E		) F			V		z
			7					

An Analyzed Sentence Figure 107

•	•	•	0	• •	•	- 😜	
ALTERNATIVE	INF ADVB	INF CLAUSER INF CONUNCT	347K L 08J	347K SUBJOTM 347 L OBJ 347 L OBJ	SET TNO OBJ	347 IND 08J 351 08JECT 347 IND 08J	
INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS		1		00000000000000000000000000000000000000		20 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
HINDSIGHT	00H-03451 AD00000 2 0 00H-03452 H 00H-0345% X	PN K PTRITO	PA K PTRITO	_	NO116000 NO116000	00001100	
N N	004-03451 004-03452 004-03452	00H-03#6 00H-03#6 00H-03#6	001100 001100 73001100 73001100	00011000 000110000 001110000000	00H-0344 00H-00353	000 000 013 ECT	1 AFOLHOO
	000	3 .	և չ- և և Լ ա ա ե	1-75 7-76 02HNOST- 1	02H*CST- 1 -1 -1	08LAST-1 08LAST-1 35101202065P CONCOONBOCNO DOD 07JEFT	
	A07.00 VIDN-0 101.00 VIDN-0 100.00 VIDN-0	00	P	AC4.00 BCGBT-YF AC4.00 BCGAT-YF AC5.00 VCZWOZHNOST-	NOT-OU CAMOZHNOST- NOT-OU LINI-I NOT-OU LINI-I	NOA.00 08LAST-T NOA.00 08LAST-T WIPEN 35101202	•
	.7516LE E'10ENTLY EVIOENTLY	F F 4 8	F I J = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 =	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	> 1 1 0 2 8 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	AFGICA PERICA	:

Figure 107 (continued)

		UNANALYZED TEXT			
FIRST ENGLISH EQUIVALENT	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)	TEXT ORGANIZED SERIAL NO. WORD	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD	DICTIONARY SEBIAL NO.
TOTAL DESCRIPTION	NIA.00 SCVERSHENSTY OVALI-F	00K-0021 NDIIN100		Pu	367 1500000
57AT16#126	NOT 10 STATISTIK-1	00K-0022 AD01000 0			208330000000
					192040000000
- C	4 00 00 00	00K-00251 C			0000000000000
1 50	101 100 TAN ZH-È	0.0010000000000000000000000000000000000			00001200000
<b>≱</b> ( ℃	A-TAU & 00 . NON	00%-100 T			1952 00000000
1 7 <b>7</b> d a	NOA. DC CIRASLIFU				178910000000
I F C I N I C I A N	NO 10 TEAMIK-T	_		~	35640625000
15 におよりしのらく	NOU. 10 TEANIK-T				97710000000
•	• =				000000007776
	VO4.01 POSTAVII -C	004-0031 VS 0P700-0	\$55-1-4ND-	4	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	10. 00 prepare	CUK-0012 R	- [ ]	0010010010010	**************************************
> 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	NO7.70 . FURILEU	CUK-00-3 NDI 1F600			197140000000
A. 1 71 47 40 4 4	NOA TO VEROUATACST - FL	COK-0074 MDITEGOO		60	000000-1-4
202	AC#.70 00 . SH-CF	00K-0035 AD01000			000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0 0	NO4.15 CFINILE	00%-0036 NDIING00			000000011600
•	A	00K-0037 ADU0000			1217000000
• (	•	30K-0048			000000000000000000000000000000000000000
1	101.00.101	NH 6500-X00			
NADO CALANT	AGM OF UKLADYVAJUSH CH-1XSJA	00K-0040 AD0100 4R	4 4 4	200	10810000000
4	>- oc +ol	00x-0041 F	•	20000	0000000-2502
.,	MOD . 3 1 2 APK - 1	00K-0042 MD11F000		DC0DBADDADA	0000000000000
AS-1CAL	404.00 KLASSICHESK- 00	00K-0043 ADDIOO			1726-000000000
1 ** E C * *	1-14731 CO. CO.	WP.11F000			088570000000
;	•		1111L1L1L1L1L1L1L1L1L1L1L1L1L1L1L1L1L1		97130000000
1111001	NOM . 10 ZALACH-	00K-0046 NDI4F000			
•					

An Analyzed Sentence Figure 108

	SYNTACTIC ROLE	III SUBJCT	ON UNITED IN	ELECT SOLUTION SOLUTI	INF TONUNCT	INF ADVB	z:	1. Q	Ĺ	111	u.N.	C32 R COMP		CAL CEUECT		F 42 F 0 C F 7 F	INF NEGATIVE	537	ų Ž	α.	a E O O Z	ELECTION STATE	2 !			ALTERNATIVE ROLF		021 083		111 1ND 08J			INF ADVB		INF OLAUSER				111 1ND 080	CLAU	INF TORONOT
	PRE TERRED ARGUMENT					;						ï						+ V>			l l		11111111111111111111111111111111111			INTERSECTING ARGUMENTS							14				ı				
ANALYZED TEXT	NO POOL	0	THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF	14 TOK-0024	25 734 403251	71 COX 100 VB	,	17 COK-C0259	) CK-7040	- 4 1	2 1 3 1 x 6 1 6 0	, ~	3 - O - XI - VI	10 DIK-COJE WILLIAGEO	TECCHACE CI	00K1001E	Z1 0400 X2 X	24 0 1 0001 . ADOLOG BR	2021 7 1 00	C COCCUST RECTIFY C EX	27 C K - COUL N'FIIFECO	27 034-00 tE	10 MM 00X-0034 FD14F000		HINDSIGHT		00111111 1000- 200	AP01080					00x1000x20	001111111111111111111111111111111111111	CPOU-NOU	- RECOL 200	0 000 F000 F000 F000 F000		N-011F000	- WEOCH 100	10 000 ATENT
	CHAIN	ADA. DO 101010H1011 DV 1111	727751	•		4-640	OTHASL-FU	' H . Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .   Y .	(	1 0 0	1 0 0	)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		•		A TOTAL TOTA	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	J -45 JHOISSTT CO.							TOVERSH	7121CHE			•	•	1 X 1 2 X 4 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	:	•	: :	. L A C	A.CC KLASSICHFSK-	ع ق ن		
		1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	STIL S. LV.	i în	CS. 4	*	(			6170469	> .7 ( in 1 )		i con i	G G	•	•	** 1 2 × 1 × 2		. 7 4.	S	> 1 ( u) i	4 G G					4つまして 日 174	74.15.	141	J-AT; CTICS			I FUHNOLC 34		•	· •	ASSICAL	~. \$5<+¢\$~	> a C · w		FOETITION MIDE

Figure 108 (continued)

		OIAZI TELI	D LEXI			
EOUIVALENT	CLASS RUSSIAN WORD MARKER (TRANSLITERATED)	TEXT SERIAL NO.	ORGANIZED	ALTERNATIVE ARGUMENTS	3 rd SEMIORGANIZED WORD	DICTIONARY SERIAL NO.
α	101.00 PORTHICKE	0011055221 7				154200714285
1	ALTA-OCSVOENTE		MD11N100	LILITER NEW TOTAL	Pu	129126250000
. Z.			AD0000A	A44	AA	150576666666
0 يا			N.P. 1 F 000 1			300100000000
NA P.				=-	6284	010210000000
# b .	AD4.0. 10. DE		0000000		80818486	125797000000
376733C154C.	ADDAGO PARCHITELIAM DE				t 1 +	120110000000
<b>ルランカたっち がらりす</b>	NIO.OL DPUNILHENI- E	-	c		t	072900000000
•,	101.00	_				1615410000000
> E €	NO . OL PLIT.		00021103		CAPROCESSEII	135910000000
1 CH: 1 CAL	ADA.OU TEXNICHESK-P GO		0001004		1 2	166225000000
7705pr55	NO! OF OF RESCH		_		• 1 1	1977 00000000
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An Analyzed Sentence Figure 109

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Figure 109 (continued)

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An Analyzed Sentence Figure 110

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Figure 110 (continued)

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Figure 110 (continued)

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L R R P 1		3-42	SOH-000	1		C D		010804666666
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An Analyzed Sentence Figure 111

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An Analyzed Sentence Figure 112

Figure 112 (continued)

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	ALCIMBERGE Research Laboratories, Bedford, Mass. Electronics Research Directorate COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON PREDICTIVE SYNTACTIC AVAINABLE, by Murray J., Sherry, September 1991. Platip finel, allus. AFCRL 713 Unclassified report	Predictive syntactic analysis is a scheme for the automatic syntactic analysis of natural language that is based on a continuous left-to-right scan of a sentence. This report supersedes previous reports on the experimental predictive syntactic analysis program for Russian. All the grammatical rules followed by the experimental program are here included. This paper is intended to serve at this time both as a report of past accomplishments and as a working paper on which to base future research.		Abs. Electronics Research Laboratories, Bedford, Mass. Electronics Research Directorate COMPREHESSIVE REPORT ON PREDICTIVE SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS, by Mucray E. Sherry, September 1961, 243 pp incl. illus, AFCRL 713 Unclassified report	Predictive syntactic analysis is a scheme for the automatic synactic analysis of natural language that is based on a continuous left-to-right scan of a sentence. This report supersedes previous reports on the experimental predictive syntactic analysis program for Russian. All the grammatical rules followed by the experimental program are here included. This paper is intended to serve at this time both as a report of past accomplishments and as a working paper on which to base future research.
CALEBRA TO A	Machine translation. Natural lenguage model 1. Outa processing systems for single systems. 11. Sherry, Marriary I.		UNCLASSIFIED	1. Marbine translation 2. Natural language model 3. Bata processing systems tens 1. Sherry, Murray E.	
	Al Curbin ge Resental d'acropiet. De fiori- Mass. Electronica Researen ferescente. COMPREHENSMI RELORT ON PREDICTIVE SYN- TACTIC ANALASIS, by Marria, I. Scatter, Sent- ertier C. C. Comed, Blus. Al-CRE, 713.	Prefective structionallysis is a science for the total the syntactionallysis of natural impunge that is based on a continuous left to-right scan of a scretce a This report supersor's previous reports on the experimental predictive syntactic analysis program for Russian. All the gramm are here in claused. This paper is intended to serve at this time both as a report of past accomplisher ents and as a working to base fature research.		Al Cambridge Research Laboratories, Bedford, Mass., Electronics Research Directorate COMPREHINGAVI, REPORT OF PREDICTIVE SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS, by Murray E. Sherry, Septeraber U. H. Ha pp incl., Illus., ArCRL, 713	Predictive syntactic analysis is a scheme for the autor atter syntactic analysis of intural language. This is baselons continuous self-to-right scan of a sentence. This reports specificate in reports on the experience that sentences in reports on the experience all the grammatic analysis programs for Russian. All the grammatical rules followed by the experiencental program are note included by:  [All of the experience of a program are note included by:  [All of the experience of a property of this time both is a property of past accomplishments and as it were ing paper on animal to passe future research.

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